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THE CHICAGO NEGRO COMMUNITY
A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION

MARY ELAINE OGDEN

REPORT OF

OFFICIAL PROJECT 165-54-6999 (3)
CONDUCTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
H.K. SFLTZER, DIRECTOR, DISTRICT 3

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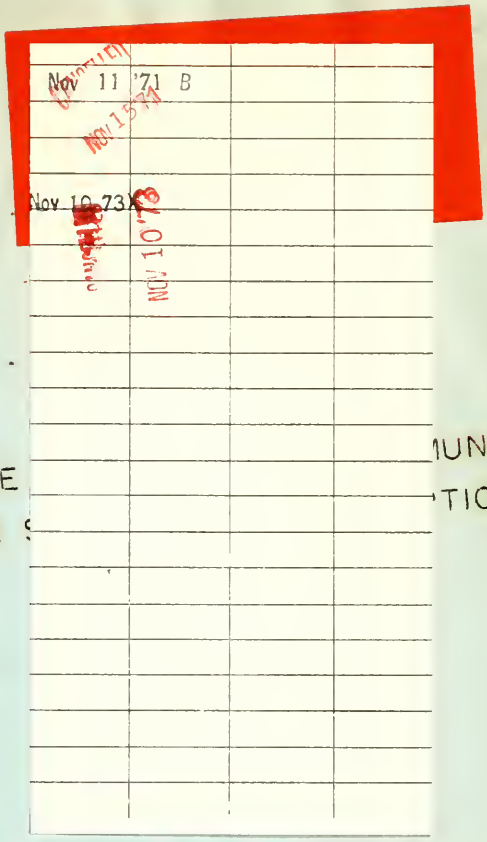

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A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION

BY

MARY ELAINE OGDEN

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REPORT OF
OFFICIAL PROJECT 165-54-6999 (3)
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DECEMBER, 1939

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARTS		PAGE
	FOREWORD, by Horace R. Cayton	iv
	PREFACE, by Mary Elaine Ogden	vi
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO WORK PROJECT 3591 PERSONNEL	ix
	LIST OF TABLES	x
	LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
I	STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY	1
II	THE ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY	114
	The Twenty-three Districts: Sex Ratio, Vital Statistics, Housing, Families, Education, Delinquency, Insanity, Church Membership, Physicians, and Postal Employees According to Population; Age, Sex, and Nativity Pyramids; and Per cent Distribution of Marital Condition for Negroes According to Population	116
	Relationships Among the Twenty-three Districts	162
	Combinations of Districts into Ecological Areas	177
III	RACIAL AND NATIVITY GROUPS IN CHICAGO	
	The Racial Heterogeneity of Chicago's Population	189
	Graphic Comparisons of Demographic Aspects	195
	Educational and Occupational Status	207
	APPENDIX	
	Correlations Between Selected Factors in the Negro Community	227
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	243
	INDEX	245

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FOREWORD

In November of 1936 a project was started under the direction of W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago, and Horace R. Cayton of the Work Projects Administration, for the purpose of studying the cultural and social factors surrounding the problems of juvenile delinquency in the Negro community in Chicago. This study was financed and completely staffed through the Work Projects Administration, District 3, Chicago, Illinois, and was sponsored by the Institute for Juvenile Research. After the project had been carried on for some months it was decided that the situation presented an excellent opportunity to make an exhaustive study of a modern community, and a series of research projects dealing with various phases of the community life was subsequently inaugurated.

The present report is a compilation of some of the more important basic data, which in our opinion will be useful to persons working in the practical field, as well as to other research students. This volume was prepared by Mary Elaine Ogden, who selected portions of the data which, in her opinion, would be most useful for the stated purpose.

A number of organizations cooperated with this study and allowed us the privilege of examining their records and of borrowing data from unpublished sources. Dr. Ernest W. Burgess generously supplied us with information from his study of insanity in the Chicago Metropolitan region (on projects conducted under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration); Professon Earl Johnson, University of Chicago, gave us data concerning the distribution of physicians of Chicago; Dr. Henry D. McKay of the Institute

for Juvenile Research, provided us with valuable statistical information; Dr. Phillip M. Hauser gave us access to material on vital statistics from a C. W. A. study; and Dr. Louis Wirth allowed us to use population material gathered on his study of the Chicago Metropolitan area. Among the institutions and organizations which allowed us to use their records were, the American Medical Association and the Chicago Defender.

Many other persons and organizations in the community cooperated to make our program of research possible. The Board of Trustees of the Good Shepherd Church, and its pastor, Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, made specific contributions to the study; and the Citizens Committee For Reemployment made possible the continuation of the project by liberally aiding the sponsor when it was thought the study could not be completed. Professor W. Lloyd Warner, Professor Earl Johnson, Dr. Louis Wirth, Dr. Robert E. Park, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, and Mr. Leland C. DeVinney gave unstintingly of their time in advising us and guiding us in the many problems which arose during the course of this study.

We are particularly indebted to Dr. Paul L. Schroeder, Director of the Institute for Juvenile Research, which sponsored the projects, and to the following officials of District 3 of the Work Projects Administration: Mr. Stanley McKay and Mr. Frank J. Morris, who aided us in planning the projects; Dr. Ferris Laune, who gave us valuable criticisms and suggestions, and who directed the organization of the study; and Mrs. Amelia Baker, Mr. Frank J. Morris, Mr. James Horan, and Mr. Melvin Dollar, who, over a period of time, cooperated with us in administering the study.

Horace R. Cayton

PREFACE

The materials herein were compiled by projects conducted under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration, over a period of three years. This report is not presented as a comprehensive summary of the research carried on in those years, but rather as a selected body of data from the large archive of information built up through the Administration on the Negro community in Chicago.

The report is divided into three sections: (1) the seventy-three census tracts of Chicago in which at least half the 1934 population was Negro; (2) the twenty-three "districts" comprising the major portion of the Negro community; and (3) a short comparison between racial and nativity groups in Chicago. All three sections are based on statistical data. The first consists of tables and maps and is intended for the use of individuals and agencies interested in the various census tracts of the city in which Negroes live. Civic workers, school teachers, social workers and others should find these statistics of value in planning programs for the community; and students will, it is hoped, utilize this material for further investigation of the problems facing the community. The second section, which attempts to bring together the data in more organized form, is of more general interest. In it, special attention is given to the so-called "natural areas" of the Negro community, and the relationships and contrasts between these areas are described. Section III is presented for

the sake of perspective; it is felt only by investigating conditions among all racial and nativity groups in this metropolis, however inadequately, that the salient and distinctive problems of one of these groups can be satisfactorily understood. It must be stated, however, that not all the implications of the comparisons between the nativity groups are pointed out explicitly. Some reflection on the part of the reader will indicate others. The Appendix to this report has a narrow interest, in that it deals with a small number of coefficients of correlation between selected factors in the Negro community. Statisticians will find that this section unfortunately only "scratches the surface," but it is hoped that some leads for further research will hereby be suggested.

Countless individuals have assisted in the compilation of this report. Mr. Cayton, in the Foreword, has mentioned certain agencies and persons most directly concerned. It is impossible for me to credit properly all the persons on the projects whose work is represented here. Needless to say, I am grateful to the Work Projects Administration, and to all the persons employed by the Administration with whom I have had contact. The sponsor of these projects, the Institute for Juvenile Research, and the sponsor's representative, Professor W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago, have been most generous with their assistance.

Here I can list only a few of the project personnel whose labors were devoted to the compilation of the data in this report. For transcribing, computing, and checking tables used throughout the report, I wish to thank Roy Paulsen, Bernadine Mousnick, Arcola Philpott, and Minnie Lawler, and the very efficient supervisor of their work, Juanita Simpson. The coefficients of correlation were computed by Alexander Scott, Dorsey Morgan,

and Sylvanus Tyler. I am further indebted to Mr. Tyler for his technical statistical assistance in all phases of the report. The data on each of the twenty-three districts were compiled by Sophia Zaring. Lawrence Langford, and his assistant, James Dennis, are to be credited for the various charts, graphs, and maps presented. The accuracy and cooperation of at least two stenographers, Doris Henderson and Lilla Brown, deserve specific mention. My colleague, Estelle Hill Scott, as supervisor over the entire statistical section, organized its work and merits special thanks for her invaluable work in that capacity. Many other persons contributed to this report, either directly or indirectly, and omission of their names does not imply that I am unaware of that contribution.

To Horace R. Cayton, the Superintendent of these projects, all of us owe a great debt of gratitude, for his wise direction and human insight, the unusual combination of administrator and friend which won not only our respect, but also our affection.

Mary Elaine Ogden

Acknowledgement to Work Project 3591 Personnel

Without the cooperation and loyalty displayed by the following persons on Official Projects 165-54-6999 (Z), Work Project 3591, the publication of this report would have been impossible.

Proofreading	Typing	Indexing and Filing
Joseph Bougere	Willa Brown	Anita Carmon
Herbert Boyd	Thelma Carter	Lillian Harrill
Katherine Carey	Muriel French	Zolliye Jordan
Robert Davis	Bette Golde	Edward Morris
Bernard Edwards	Cora Jones	Catherine Richard
Charles Griffin		Marie Yeager
Grace Walker		
Marion White		
Frank Williams		

Drawing maps and figures	Mimeographing	Mimeographing and Binding
Lawrence Langford	Adolphus Bailey	Albert Buch
	Paul Branch	James Buttligero
Coloring maps and figures	James Dennis	Billie Favors
	Blaine Grant	Jacob Himmel
	Lester Thornhill	Johnnie Lind
Katherine Harris		Joe Martin
Minnie Lawler		Clifford Mefford
Eloise McCormick		Elmira Wilson
Mary Prosapio		
Marie Ryan		
John Taylor		
Elidia Wilkins		
James Williams		
Verna Winston		

Space does not permit the mention of any others on the Project who through their service helped all of us to complete this work. I am especially grateful to the supervisors of the Project: Mabel Johnson, Victor Nowicki, Juanita Simpson, Sylvanus Tyler, and Jesse Whalen.

December, 1979

Mary Elaine Queen,
Superintendent, Work Project 3591

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	NATIVITY OF POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	4
2	PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION IN THE 73 TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	6
3	POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE FOR 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	8
4	SEX RATIO (MALES PER 100 FEMALES) OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	11
5	TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	12
6	MEDIAN AGE FOR NEGRO POPULATION FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	14
7	AVERAGE BIRTH RATE: 1928-1932, FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	15
8	AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1928-1932 FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	18
9	INFANT MORTALITY RATE: 1928-1933 FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	21
10	RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE: 1928-1932 FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	24
11	FERTILITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	26
12	MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	28

TABLE		PAGE
13	PER CENT SINGLE AND MARRIED FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER FOR THE 73 TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	41
14	FAMILIES BY SIZE FOR ALL CLASSES IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	42
15	MEDIAN SIZE OF FAMILY FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	47
16	FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF SUB-HEADS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	48
17	FAMILIES IN QUASI-FAMILY GROUPS, 1930 FOR 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	61
18	FAMILIES BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT ADDRESS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	63
19	FAMILIES RESIDING LESS THAN 1 YEAR, LESS THAN 2 YEARS, AND 5 YEARS AND OVER AT ADDRESS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	70
20	MEDIAN LENGTH OF RESIDENCE FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	73
21	FAMILIES PAYING SPECIFIED EQUIVALENT MONTHLY RENTAL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	74
22	EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	76
23	EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL PER ROOM FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	78
24	PER CENT VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	80
25	PER CENT UNRENTED HOMES FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	82
26	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	83

TABLE		PAGE
27	PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO HAVE COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS IN SCHOOL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	90
28	PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO HAVE ATTENDED COLLEGE FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	92
29	MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	94
30	PER CENT TOTAL POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	96
31	MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE OF FIRST PETITIONS: 1927-1933 FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	99
32	MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE OF FIRST PETITIONS: 1927-1933, BY RANK AND RANGE FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	101
33	MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITMENT RATE: 1927-1933, FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	103
34	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE: 1928-1933 FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	105
35	NEGRO INSANITY RATE: 1922-1934 FOR 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	108
36	GAINFULLY EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX: 1930 FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	110
37	NEWS-STAND CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DEFENDER: 1937 PER 1000 NEGRO FAMILIES FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934	112
38	INDEX OF DISORGANIZATION, FOR 23 NEGRO DISTRICTS	175
39	SOURCES OF INCREASE OF CHICAGO POPULATION: 1830-1930	190

TABLE		PAGE
40	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY NATIVITY AND RACE, CHICAGO: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1934.	193
41	PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, FOR RACIAL AND NATIVITY GROUPS, CHICAGO: 1934	197
42	SEX RATIO, BY NATIVITY AND COLOR, BY DECADES, CHICAGO: 1910-1934.	199
43	BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN WHITES, AND NEGROES: 1930, AND FOR OTHER RACES: 1928-1932	201
44	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934.	206
45	PER CENT POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY COLOR, NATIVITY, SEX AND BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL, FOR CHICAGO: 1934	208
46	CUMULATIVE PER CENT POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY COLOR, NATIVITY, SEX AND BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL, FOR CHICAGO, 1934	210
47	MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934	211
48	GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930	214
49	MALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930.	215
50	FEMALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930.	216
51	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930.	217
52	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930	218
53	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930	219
54	NUMBER AND PER CENT FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1930.	226
55	DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELECTED FACTORS AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL IN THE 73 TRACTS: 1930.	234
56	DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELECTED FACTORS AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL IN THE 73 TRACTS: 1934.	235

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1	CENSUS TRACTS IN CHICAGO HAVING 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934	3
2	POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934	10
3	AVERAGE CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1928-1932	17
4	AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1928-1932	20
5	INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1928-1933	23
6	PER CENT NEGRO FAMILIES WITH SUB-HEADS, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934	60
7	PER CENT FAMILIES RESIDING 5 YEARS AND OVER AT PRESENT ADDRESS, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934	72
8	EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934	77
9	MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL, NEGRO POPULATION, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934	95
10	MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE OF FIRST PETITIONS, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1927-1933	102
11	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1928-1933	107
12	NEGRO AREAS IN CHICAGO IN RELATION TO BURGESS' IDEAL CONFIGURATION	164
13	THE 23 DISTRICTS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY	168
14	NEGRO SEX RATIO AND POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE: 1934, FOR THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS	169
15	EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1930 AND AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1928-1932 IN THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS	170
16	EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL AND PER CENT "DOUBLED-UP" FAMILIES: 1934 IN THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS	172

FIGURE PAGE

17 EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL AND MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER; 1934 IN THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS. 173

18 MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE OF COMMITMENTS ON FIRST PETITION: 1927-1933; NEGRO INSANITY RATE: 1922-1934; AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE: 1928-1933, FOR THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS. 176

19 PER CENT FAMILIES LIVING 5 YEARS AND OVER AT THEIR 1934 RESIDENCE, AND INDEX OF DISORGANIZATION FOR THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS. 178

20 DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST MEDIAN RENTALS 1934. 180

21 DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED BY THE NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER 1934 181

22 DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1928-1933 182

23 DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITMENT RATE 1927-1933 183

24 DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST NEGRO INSANITY RATES 1922-1934. 184

25 DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE 1928-1933. 185

26 ECOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY. 187

27 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY NATIVITY AND RACE BY DECADES: 1900-1934. 194

28 PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, FOR RACIAL AND NATIVITY GROUPS: 1934 196

29 SEX RATIO, BY NATIVITY OR RACE, BY DECADES: 1910-1934. . . 198

30 BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN WHITES, AND NEGROES: 1930, AND FOR OTHER RACES: 1928-1932. 200

31a PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934. 204

FIGURE PAGE

31b PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934. 205

32 GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY OR RACE AND SEX: 1930. 209

33 GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUP, BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1930. 220

34 MALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1930 221

35 FEMALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUP, BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1930. 222

36 SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1930, AND AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1928-1932 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS. 236

37 SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT HOMES OWNED 1930, AND MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE: 1927-1933 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS 237

38 SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE: 1928-1933, AND MEDIAN RENTAL: 1930 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS. 238

39 SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO HAD ATTENDED COLLEGE, AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1934 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS, WITH LINE OF REGRESSION SHOWN. 239

40 SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT FAMILIES LIVING LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THEIR 1934 ADDRESSES, AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1934 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS, WITH LINE OF REGRESSION SHOWN. 240

41 SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT FAMILIES LIVING LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THEIR 1934 ADDRESSES, AND POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE: 1934 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS, WITH LINE OF REGRESSION SHOWN. 241

42 SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT FIVE AND OVER PERSON FAMILIES, AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1934 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS. 242

ERRATA

Page		
ix		Now reads Albert Buch. Should read "Albert Bush."
4	Figures 1–13	Street marked "Indiana" should read "State"; boundary marked "State" should read "C.R.I. and P. Railroad." Indiana Avenue not shown on these maps.
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61 For "Families in Quasi-Family Groups" read "Population in Quasi-Family Groups."

115 For "(pp. 165 ff.)" read "(pp. 162 ff.)."

171 Line 9 for semicolon ";" after "an additional family" read comma ",".

173 Figure 17. Extra horizontal lines drawn to facilitate reading of "median grade" scale.

193 Line separating text from footnote omitted above footnote 8.

238 Figure 38. For "x = -.15 ($\pm$.11)" read "r = -.15 ($\pm$.11)."

PART I

STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY

In Chicago, 1934, there were 73 census tracts in which one half or more of the population was Negro. Most of these tracts were located in a solid block extending southward to Sixty-third Street from Twenty-sixth Street, and between Wentworth and Cottage Grove avenues. Fifty-two of the 73 tracts lay in this area. There were 8 Negro tracts in the so-called Lake Street area, west of Chicago's "Loop"; 4 in the Maxwell Street area, until recently the first settlement of Jewish immigrants; 2 tracts between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth Street, part of the "area of transition" which industry has been invading; 2 in the residential West Woodlawn area from Sixty-third to Seventy-first Street; and 5 in the more or less suburban areas of Englewood, Lilydale, and Morgan Park (see Figure 1).

The following pages present statistical data according to these 73 census tracts. There will be found demographic data, including vital statistics; tables of the rental paid by the population; measures of its educational levels; family data; and material pertinent to social and personal disorganization: rates of delinquency, insanity, and illegitimate births. Except where other sources are indicated, all 1934 data has been compiled from Charles S. Newcomb and Richard O. Lang, Census Data of the City of Chicago, 1934 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934), and all 1930 data from Ernest W. Burgess and Charles S. Newcomb, Census Data of the City of Chicago, 1930 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1933).

As stated in the preface, the tables in this section will be of interest chiefly to social scientists and individuals interested in small areas of the community. Cross-hatched maps showing the distribution of certain selected factors in the census tracts are presented also to show graphically how conditions vary by tracts. The coefficients of correlation given in the appendix were based on the data in the tables of this section. These data were basic, furthermore, in setting up the "districts" of the Negro community, from which the ecological analysis was made (see Part II).

It is evident that the statistics of these 73 tracts afford a comprehensive picture of conditions among the Negro population of Chicago, for only 9.3 per cent of the total Negro population in 1934 lived outside these tracts, and on consideration of the history of Negro settlement in Chicago since its earliest days, it is probable that an even higher proportion of the Negroes in Chicago at the present time (1933) reside in these same areas.

FIGURE 2

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 73
CENSUS TRACTS: 1934

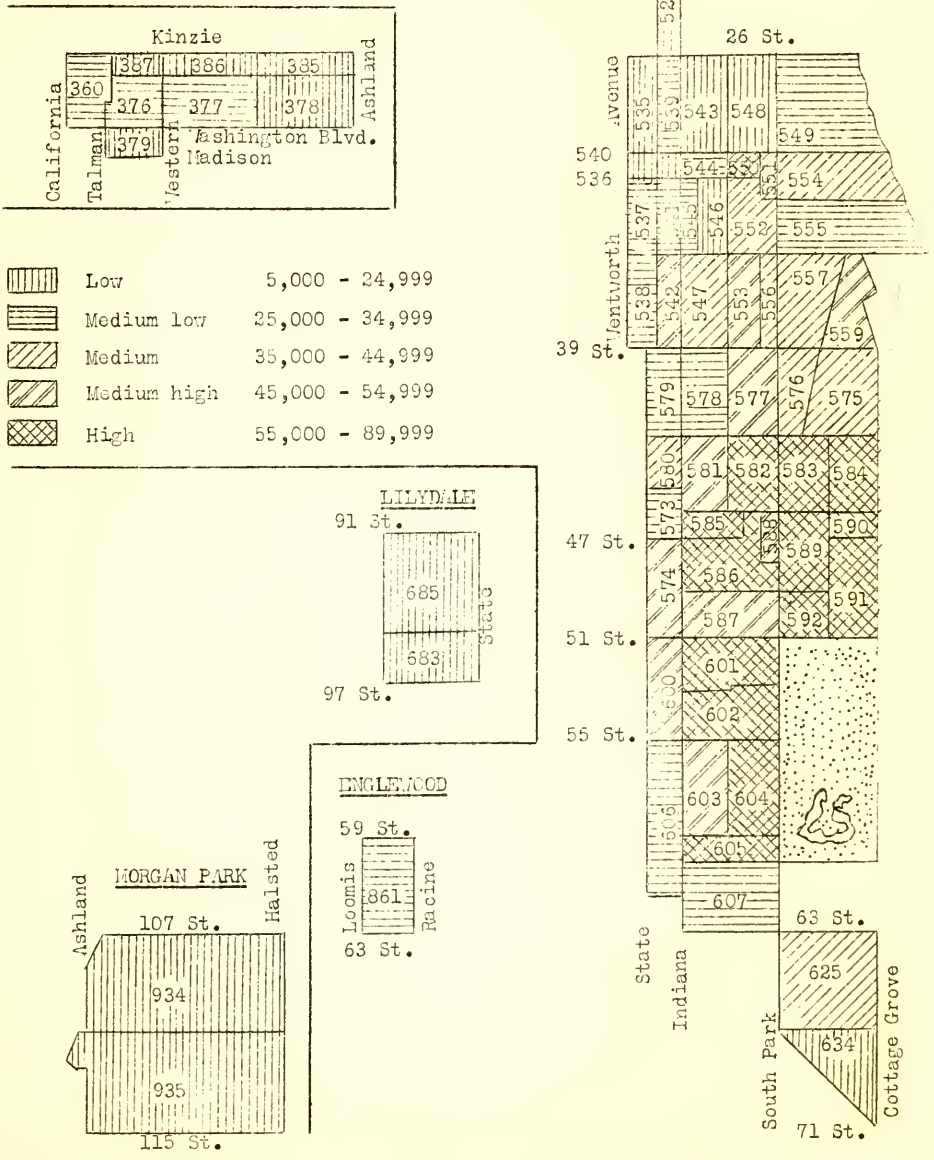


TABLE 4

SEX RATIO (MALES PER 100 FEMALES) OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Males per 100 Females	Census Tracts	Males per 100 Females
360	90.7	574	103.6
376	95.2	575	94.1
377	95.2	576	96.1
378	102.4	577	95.4
379	75.1	578	93.9
385	110.5	579	97.6
386	105.0	580	96.8
387	85.9	581	95.5
434	98.0	582	91.0
440	174.9	583	90.9
442	112.4	584	93.4
443	104.7	585	88.0
521	96.4	586	95.2
522	120.1	587	97.8
535	99.6	588	99.2
536	122.8	589	82.9
537	115.1	590	87.8
538	93.5	591	86.7
539	121.5	592	88.6
540	87.7	600	95.7
541	94.3	601	84.0
542	99.0	602	93.8
543	210.3	603	92.9
544	103.1	604	92.8
545	109.1	605	92.3
546	117.0	606	96.1
547	100.4	607	92.8
548	100.3	625	90.9
549	80.1	634	92.5
550	98.6	635	98.4
551	98.9	636	94.2
552	102.0	861	95.3
553	101.0	934	89.9
554	91.9	935	91.6
555	94.3		
556	94.1		
557	96.1		
559	94.0		
573	87.8		

TABLE 5

TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	45 Years of Age and Over		18 Years of Age and Over		18-34 Years of Age	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TOTAL	46,486	19.7	176,757	75.0	80,580	34.1
360	407	21.7	1,254	66.9	527	28.1
376	395	20.8	1,293	68.1	574	30.2
377	835	22.5	2,734	73.8	1,240	33.5
378	624	20.1	2,233	71.9	981	31.6
379	121	19.6	452	73.1	231	37.4
385	109	21.7	337	67.0	142	28.2
386	113	16.1	403	57.5	199	28.4
387	38	20.7	131	71.2	65	35.3
434	1,035	16.6	3,865	62.1	1,804	29.0
440	1,311	30.1	3,192	74.6	999	23.4
442	537	21.3	1,606	63.9	737	29.9
443	110	21.0	364	69.5	162	30.9
521	257	16.7	847	76.0	377	34.2
522	291	28.1	859	83.4	293	30.0
535	240	25.	773	73.2	273	28.4
536	95	20.1	274	74.9	116	31.7
537	118	21.	308	69.9	124	26.4
538	487	29.	1,730	69.0	486	25.2
539	590	28.6	1,639	71.2	569	27.5
540	89	25.	346	70.1	91	25.9
541	347	25.9	1,047	72.1	371	25.6
542	744	25.6	2,111	72.8	746	25.7
543	956	32.7	2,503	85.7	948	32.4
544	194	23.0	635	75.5	237	28.1
545	219	22.7	756	78.4	305	31.6
546	328	24.0	1,124	82.1	486	35.5
547	1,081	24.7	3,439	78.6	1,365	31.1
548	508	21.6	1,763	75.3	789	33.6
549	656	19.8	2,544	76.9	1,306	39.5
550	282	20.5	971	70.5	412	29.9
551	82	18.9	305	69.7	129	29.8
552	655	19.9	2,475	75.2	1,052	31.9
553	966	21.7	3,496	78.5	1,375	32.3
554	823	23.1	2,709	77.1	1,102	31.4
555	695	23.0	2,311	76.4	972	32.1

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Census Tracts	45 Years of Age and Over		18 Years of Age and Over		18-34 Years of Age	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
556	233	19.3	1,021	84.4	506	41.8
557	1,032	18.0	4,052	70.5	1,852	31.8
559	836	20.3	2,989	72.6	1,290	31.3
573	240	20.6	808	68.8	336	28.6
574	637	19.9	2,088	65.4	855	26.8
575	1,510	20.7	5,223	71.5	2,218	30.4
576	776	17.4	3,452	77.6	1,673	37.6
577	1,040	18.2	4,559	79.7	2,131	37.3
578	681	19.0	2,502	76.6	1,120	34.3
579	337	20.7	1,103	69.8	440	27.9
580	309	20.0	717	68.7	303	29.1
581	798	13.2	5,068	81.6	1,683	38.5
582	1,1[illegible]2	18.3	5,617	81.6	2,884	41.9
583	1,[illegible]79	13.2	4,[illegible]47	75.9	2,505	38.4
584	772	18.0	3,221	3[illegible].2	1,511	31.0
585	5[illegible]3	[illegible].1	2,714	37.2	1,325	42.6
586	1,[illegible]37	[illegible].1	6,106	84.6	3,065	42.5
587	1,014	23.7	3,382	3[illegible].6	2,691	44.3
588	120	11.8	910	89.4	457	42.8
589	1,124	30.0	[illegible],[illegible]43	79.1	2,131	37.9
590	291	10.6	1,[illegible]90	73.2	633	35.9
591	1,567	19.1	5,[illegible]42	72.3	2,688	32.7
592	757	14.2	4,[illegible]07	77.6	2,249	42.5
600	559	22.5	1,644	66.2	640	25.8
601	1,520	20.1	6,178	81.8	2,805	37.2
602	1,216	16.8	5,699	78.6	2,928	40.4
603	1,123	19.4	[illegible],525	78.1	2,090	36.0
604	1,051	11.8	7,050	78.8	3,951	44.3
605	677	17.4	2,972	76.4	1,482	38.1
606	733	23.1	2,[illegible]29	67.8	905	26.3
607	1,000	18.1	4,213	76.2	2,025	36.6
625	1,840	21.1	6,094	70.0	2,552	29.1
634	522	22.2	1,631	69.3	640	27.2
683	145	28.7	352	70.5	124	24.8
685	172	25.8*	463	69.5	188	28.2
361	680	21.0	2,085	64.4	868	26.8
684	476	22.1	1,309	60.8	500	23.2
685	490	19.4	1,496	59.[illegible]	593	23.5

*The totals by tract do not include persons whose ages are unknown.

TABLE 6

MEDIAN AGE FOR NEGRO POPULATION FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1954*

Census Tracts	Median Age	Census Tracts	Median Age
TOTAL	30.9		
360	26.1	557	29.9
376	33.4	559	30.8
377	29.0	573	30.1
378	29.0	574	30.0
379	27.1	575	29.4
385	26.4	576	30.7
386	25.1	577	32.1
387	27.2	578	31.7
434	31.0	579	30.6
440	28.2	580	30.2
442	29.2	581	32.8
443	29.5	582	31.5
521	31.3	583	30.3
522	36.7	584	27.6
535	33.7	585	33.1
536	30.3	586	32.5
537	31.1	587	31.5
538	31.4	588	34.1
539	37.1	589	31.2
540	31.6	590	29.9
541	33.0	591	30.3
542	33.1	592	29.9
543	37.0	600	29.1
544	32.8	601	32.2
545	33.6	602	30.6
546	33.8	603	32.2
547	34.4	604	30.3
548	30.5	605	30.6
549	30.4	606	29.8
550	30.6	607	30.6
551	30.9	625	30.2
552	32.3	634	30.5
553	33.4	683	30.6
554	32.5	685	28.6
555	31.4	861	26.8
556	32.3	934	25.7
		935	24.7

*The median age includes persons whose ages are unknown.

TABLE 7

AVERAGE BIRTH RATE: 1928-1932[a], FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934

Census Tracts	Total Births	Total Population	Average Crude Rate	Women, 15-44 1930	Average Corrected Rate[b]
TOTAL	21,237	239,385	17.7	75,149	56.5
360	185	[illegible]	16.1	603	60.7
376	196	1,939	13.7	572	68.5
377	383	1,174	16.4	1,190	64.2
378	396	[illegible]	22.3	1,046	75.7
379	68	931	14.6	313	43.5
385	61	554	23.2	146	83.6
386	94	727	25.9	180	104.4
387	27	359	20.8	77	70.1
434	939	7,871	25.3	1,961	95.8
440	448	[illegible]	24.5	1,041	86.1
442	310	1,740	22.6	679	91.3
443	89	636	21.4	135	131.9
521	99	874	[illegible]	[illegible]	78.9
522	109	1,[illegible]30	[illegible]	278	79.9
535	154	1,[illegible]15	20.[illegible]	[illegible]38	81.7
536	49	[illegible]05	19.[illegible]	[illegible]44	73.1
537	56	484	25.1	151	92.6
538	255	2,021	25.0	586	98.2
539	210	2,165	17.0	610	68.9
540	41	513	16.0	170	63.6
541	121	1,617	15.0	480	50.4
542	259	2,913	17.8	860	60.2
543	192	2,830	13.6	764	50.3
544	70	820	17.1	245	57.1
545	92	701	26.2	227	81.1
546	92	1,[illegible]45	12.7	437	42.1
547	300	[illegible],036	13.9	1,299	46.2
548	375	3,[illegible]14	22.0	1,001	74.9
549	370	3,739	22.2	1,306	56.7
550	103	1,[illegible]40	15.[illegible]	[illegible]93	48.1
551	45	[illegible]81	18.7	134	67.2
552	330	[illegible],[illegible]14	15.[illegible]	1,109	59.5
553	329	[illegible],[illegible]70	14.[illegible]	1,518	43.3
554	394	[illegible],[illegible]98	17.1	1,440	54.7
555	328	3,791	17.3	1,122	57.4
556	88	1,[illegible]51	13.0	486	36.2

TABLE 7 (Continued)

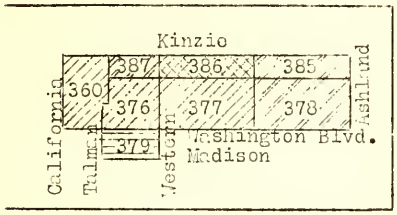
Census Tracts	Total Births	Total Population	Average Crude Rate	Women, 15-44 1930	Average Corrected Rate[b]
557	665	6,220	21.4	1,951	68.2
559	421	4,159	20.5	1,235	68.3
573	126	1,220	20.7	333	81.4
574	337	3,222	20.9	833	81.4
575	810	7,815	20.7	2,228	72.7
576	397	4,699	16.9	1,582	50.2
577	372	5,557	13.4	1,978	37.6
578	297	3,636	13.2	1,241	47.8
579	200	1,564	25.6	424	94.3
580	117	1,116	21.0	318	73.6
581	897	4,319	14.1	1,508	39.4
582	443	6,[illegible]99	[illegible]	2,336	38.4
583	594	6,[illegible]45	[illegible]	2,174	54.6
584	484	[illegible],549	21.5	1,405	68.9
585	166	[illegible],195	19.4	1,242	26.7
586	440	6,[illegible]38	15.8	2,262	35.7
587	383	[illegible],971	13.6	1,868	41.5
588	60	1,[illegible]15	9.3	522	21.7
589	406	[illegible],[illegible]19	[illegible].5	1,960	41.0
590	194	[illegible],[illegible]82	[illegible].1	[illegible]74	91.9
591	686	[illegible],[illegible]07	[illegible].2	[illegible],[illegible]51	52.3
592	432	[illegible],[illegible]97	16.1	[illegible],[illegible]71	47.1
600	207	[illegible],[illegible]91	[illegible].3	[illegible]96	86.6
601	497	6,[illegible]91	[illegible].7	[illegible],[illegible]07	45.0
602	526	7,[illegible]75	[illegible].6	[illegible], 89	42.6
603	430	5,758	[illegible].7	1,[illegible]59	46.2
604	668	9,198	[illegible].5	5,[illegible]66	40.9
605	271	3,677	[illegible].7	1,[illegible]97	45.7
606	304	3,468	17.8	[illegible]92	67.4
607	519	5,644	[illegible].2	1,847	56.2
625	688	8,689	[illegible].6	[illegible],[illegible]21	56.8
634	238	2,256	21.5	674	82.9
683	45	454	19.8	186	73.2
685	47	608	15.5	141	65.3
861	308	3,170	19.4	812	75.9
934	202	1,[illegible]97	[illegible].3	457	88.4
935	255	1,[illegible]93	[illegible].1	432	96.7

[a]Compiled from an unpublished study of differential fertility and mortality in Chicago, [illegible]-193[illegible], by P. M. Hauser.

[b]Births per 1,000 women, 15-[illegible] years of age.

FIGURE 3

AVERAGE CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1930-1932



	Low	9.0 - 11.9
	Medium low	12.0 - 14.9
	Medium	15.0 - 19.9
	Medium high	20.0 - 24.9
	High	25.0 - 34.9

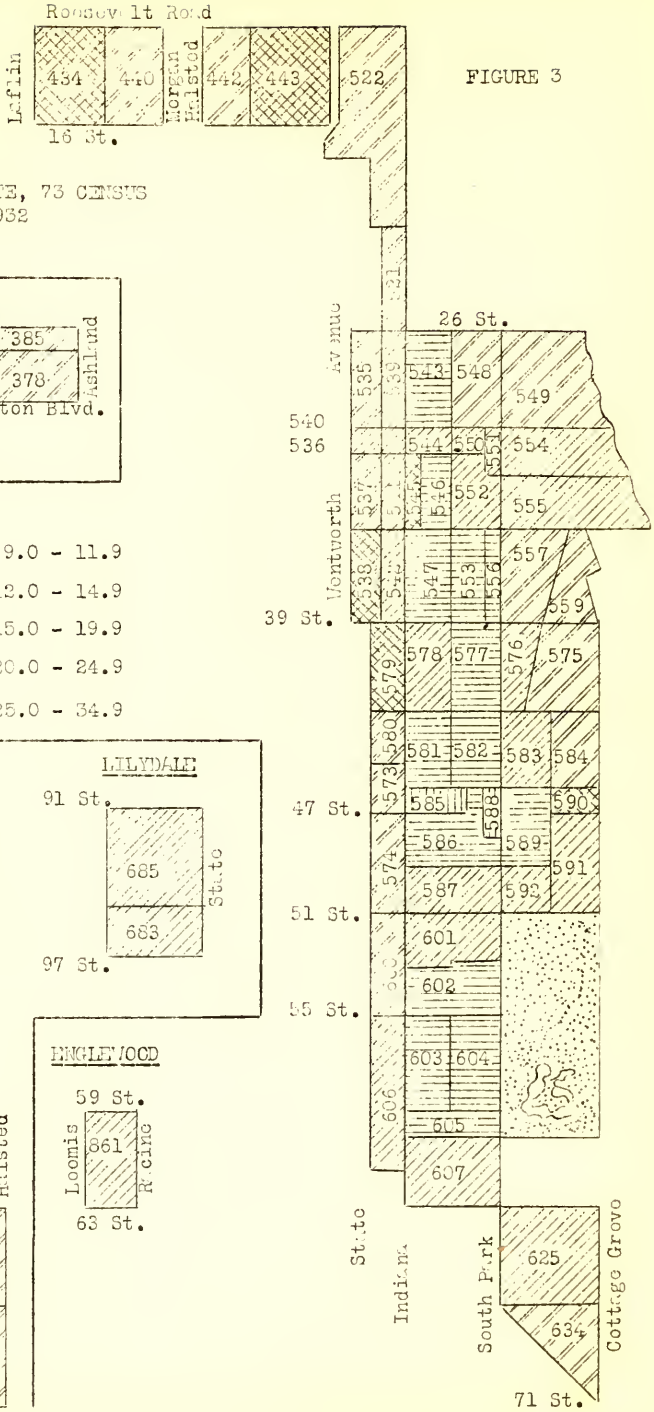


TABLE 8

AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1928-1932* FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934.

Census Tracts	Male Deaths 1928-1932	Female Deaths 1928-1932	Total Deaths 1928-1932	Total Population 1930	Average Rate 1928-1932
TOTAL	10,914	[illegible],570	20,[illegible]84	259,385	17.1
360	97	80	177	2,276	15.6
376	77	70	147	1,980	14.8
377	196	141	337	[illegible],172	16.1
378	197	183	380	2,550	19.7
379	47	39	86	351	16.5
385	52	36	88	332	21.7
386	51	54	85	7.7	23.4
387	13	10	25	[illegible]	17.8
434	341	331	672	7,[illegible]71	18.5
440	199	155	358	[illegible],[illegible]10	19.2
442	176	183	360	[illegible],7[illegible]0	22.5
443	49	35	[illegible]2	[illegible]	29.7
521	80	62	1[illegible]2	[illegible]74	32.5
522	156	94	250	1,060	24.7
535	125	87	212	1,515	32.2
536	38	45	83	[illegible]2[illegible]	25.6
537	24	29	53	[illegible]04	21.9
538	141	124	265	[illegible],021	26.2
539	217	162	379	2,[illegible]65	30.3
540	49	41	90	312	35.2
541	119	82	201	1,617	24.9
542	210	150	360	2,[illegible]13	24.7
543	226	114	340	2,830	24.0
544	68	37	105	820	25.6
545	91	16	107	701	30.1
546	82	64	146	1,[illegible]45	20.2
547	242	104	36	[illegible],036	21.7
548	101	171	272	3,[illegible]14	21.2
549	202	175	377	3,359	22.6
550	81	72	153	1,340	22.8
551	22	35	57	[illegible]31	23.7
552	201	1[illegible]4	[illegible]15	3,614	20.2
553	19[illegible]	172	[illegible]30	[illegible],370	14.6
554	247	203	[illegible]50	[illegible],[illegible]96	19.6
555	154	1[illegible]6	300	3,731	16.1
556	62	55	117	1,[illegible]51	17.3

TABLE 8 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Male Deaths 1928-1932	Female Deaths 1928-1932	Total Deaths 1928-1932	Total Population 1930	Average Rate 1928-1932
557	344	284	628	6,280	20.2
559	214	203	417	4,189	20.1
573	95	66	161	1,830	26.4
574	189	160	349	3,282	21.7
575	345	315	660	7,815	16.9
576	170	175	345	4,699	14.7
577	228	195	423	5,557	15.2
578	173	149	322	3,666	17.6
579	105	98	203	1,564	26.0
580	90	65	155	1,116	27.8
581	206	150	356	4,219	16.9
582	252	214	466	6,299	14.8
583	232	221	453	6,345	14.3
584	223	199	422	4,549	18.6
585	80	79	159	3,195	10.0
586	289	285	574	6,888	16.7
587	178	178	356	4,971	14.2
588	50	60	112	1,245	10.0
589	208	85	294	5,619	16.5
590	74	9	283	1,532	24.5
591	85	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible],127	13.0
592	137	137	274	[illegible],157	9.9
600	145	148	293	[illegible],501	19.5
601	230	181	511	[illegible],[illegible]	17.6
602	255	181	436	[illegible],[illegible]	12.3
603	200	208	408	[illegible],[illegible]	14.1
604	260	242	502	[illegible],[illegible]9	10.9
605	100	95	195	[illegible],[illegible]7	10.6
606	123	119	242	[illegible],[illegible]8	14.0
607	191	176	367	[illegible],644	13.0
625	262	270	532	[illegible],669	12.2
634	71	65	136	2,236	12.2
683	18	11	29	464	12.8
685	52	20	72	608	17.1
861	108	100	208	3,170	13.1
934	59	60	119	1,897	12.5
935	64	65	129	1,992	13.0

*Compiled from an unpublished study of differential fertility and mortality in Chicago, 1930-1933, by P. M. Hauser.

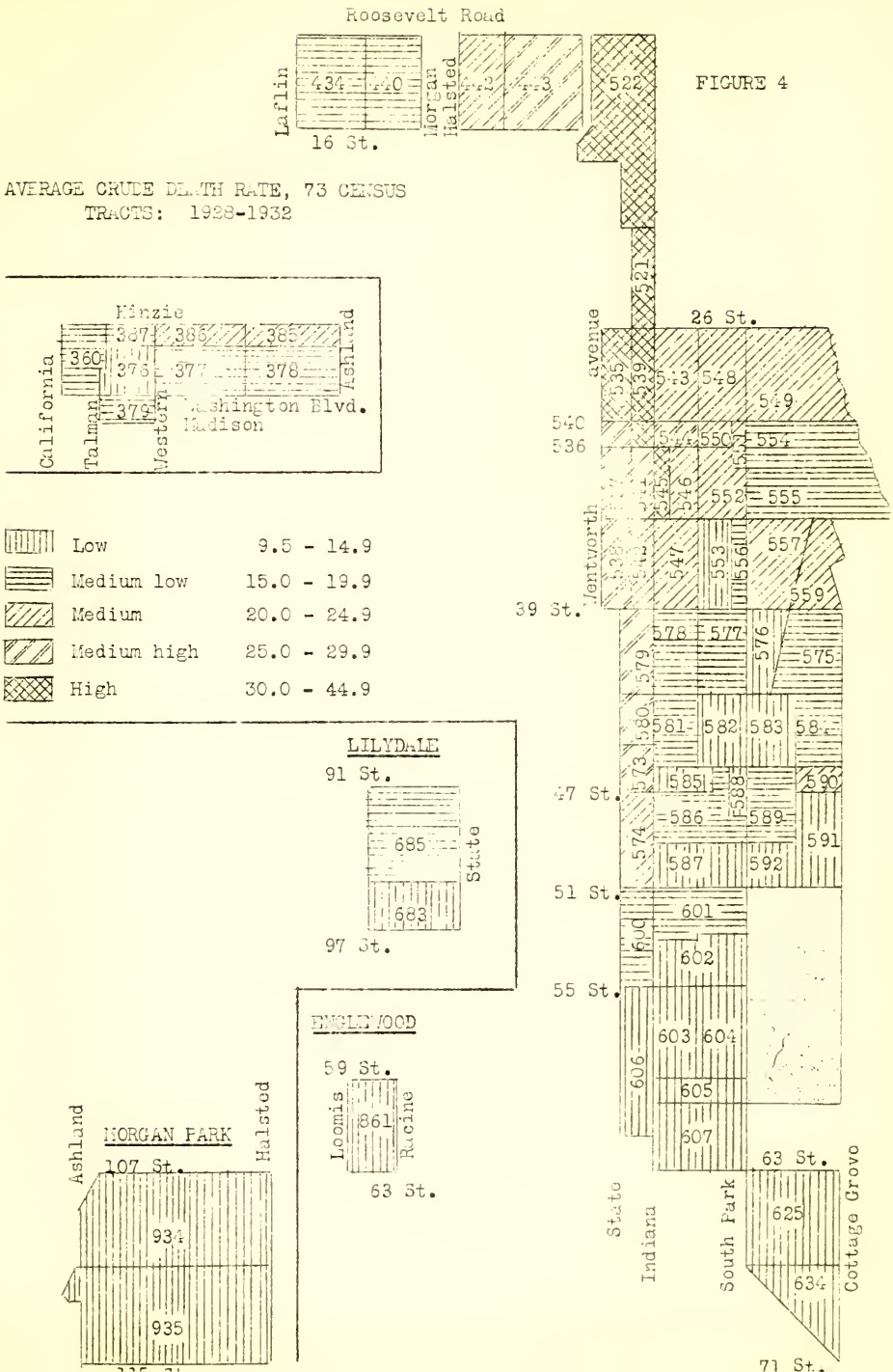


FIGURE 4

AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1928-1932

TABLE 9

INFANT MORTALITY RATE[a]: 1928-1933[b] FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934

Census Tracts	Births 1928-1933	Infant Deaths 1928-1933	Infant Mortality Rate	Rank
TOTAL	25,181	2,062	82.1	
360	224	14	62.5	57
376	236	8	34.0	68
377	459	38	82.8	33
378	459	50	108.9	15
379	82	8	97.6	25
385	74	10	135.1	4
386	111	14	126.1	7
387	30	2	66.7	53
434	1,082	102	94.3	26
440	493	51	103.4	20
442	358	37	103.4	20
446	100	20	200.0	2
521	116	26	224.1	1
522	123	15	122.0	9
525	153	18	117.6	11
526	54	2	37.0	67
527	67	4	59.7	59
528	290	23	79.3	39
529	235	24	102.1	21
540	55	6	109.1	14
541	144	15	104.2	18
542	304	32	105.3	16
543	227	30	132.2	5
544	88	10	113.6	13
545	112	11	98.2	24
546	121	14	115.7	12
547	361	29	80.3	37
548	430	34	79.1	41
549	406	49	120.7	10
550	134	14	104.5	17
551	57	6	105.3	16
552	384	32	83.3	31
553	397	29	74.9	46
554	459	43	93.7	27
555	376	35	93.1	28
556	103	13	126.2	6
557	812	81	99.8	22
559	494	42	85.0	30

TABLE 9 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Births 1928-1933	Infant Deaths 1928-1933	Infant Mortality Rate	Rank
573	152	19	125.0	8
574	[illegible]	34	83.1	32
575	[illegible]	[illegible]	67.9	50
576	[illegible]	46	98.5	23
577	[illegible]	37	82.0	34
578	[illegible]	[illegible]	82.9	56
579	237	18	78.9	45
580	137	12	87.6	29
581	356	29	81.5	35
582	557	41	[illegible]	47
583	708	55	77.7	43
584	592	45	76.0	44
585	202	21	104.0	19
586	530	42	79.2	40
587	455	25	54.9	62
588	65	9	138.5	3
589	479	27	56.4	61
590	232	17	73.3	48
591	828	69	83.3	31
592	498	25	50.2	65
600	341	27	79.2	40
601	626	41	65.5	55
602	630	33	52.4	64
603	513	40	78.0	42
604	804	57	70.9	49
605	329	22	66.9	52
606	366	16	43.7	66
607	594	36	60.6	58
625	811	47	57.7	60
634	272	18	66.2	54
683	55	3	54.5	63
685	58	7	120.7	10
861	360	29	80.6	36
934	237	16	67.5	51
935	275	22	80.0	38

[a] Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

[b] Mortality figures compiled from an unpublished study of differential fertility and mortality in Chicago, 1928-1933, by P. M. Hauser.

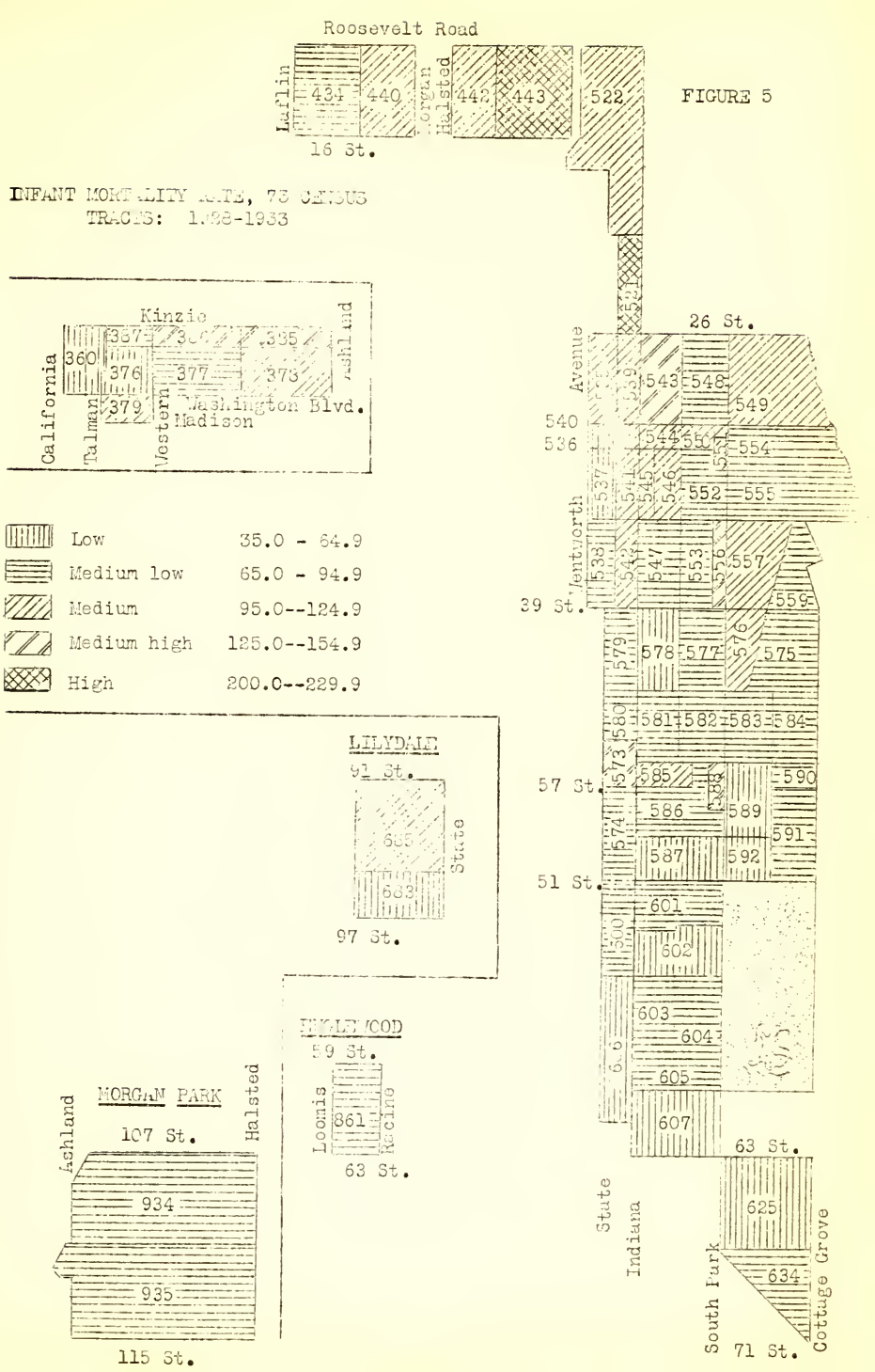

Roosevelt Road
Laflin
Morgan
Halsted
434
440
442
443
522
16 St.
FIGURE 5
INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 75 CENSUS TRACTS: 1928-1933
Kinzie
Ashland
California
Talman
Western
Washington Blvd.
Madison
360
376
377
379
385
26 St.
Avenue
543
548
549
540
536
544
550
554
552
555
Wentworth
538
547
553
557
559
39 St.
578
577
575
581
582
583
584
573
585
590
586
589
591
587
592
51 St.
601
602
603
604
605
607
63 St.
State
Indiana
625
634
South Park
Cottage Grove
71 St.
Low 35.0 - 64.9
Medium low 65.0 - 94.9
Medium 95.0--124.9
Medium high 125.0--154.9
High 200.0--229.9
LILYDALE
91 St.
685
683
State
97 St.
HICKLEWOOD
59 St.
Loomis
Racine
661
63 St.
MORGAN PARK
Ashland
Halsted
107 St.
934
935
115 St.

TABLE 10

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE:* 1928-1932 FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934

Census Tracts	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase
TOTAL	17.7	17.1	.6
360	16.1	15.6	.5
376	19.7	14.8	4.9
377	18.4	16.1	2.3
378	22.3	19.7	2.6
379	14.6	18.5	-3.9
385	22.8	21.7	1.1
386	25.9	23.4	2.5
387	20.8	17.8	3.0
434	25.8	18.5	7.3
440	24.5	19.2	5.3
442	22.6	22.6	..
443	31.4	29.7	1.7
521	22.7	32.5	-9.8
522	21.2	44.7	-23.5
535	20.4	32.2	-11.8
536	19.9	25.6	-5.7
537	23.1	21.9	1.2
538	25.0	26.2	-1.2
539	17.0	30.8	-13.8
540	16.0	35.2	-19.2
541	15.0	24.9	-9.9
542	17.8	24.7	-6.9
543	13.6	24.0	-10.4
544	17.1	25.6	-8.5
545	26.2	39.1	-12.9
546	12.7	20.2	-7.5
547	13.9	21.7	-7.8
548	22.0	21.2	.8
549	22.2	22.6	-.4
550	15.4	22.8	-7.4
551	18.7	23.7	-5.0
552	18.3	20.2	-1.9
553	13.5	14.6	-1.1
554	17.1	19.6	-2.5
555	17.3	16.1	1.2
556	13.0	17.3	-4.3

TABLE 10 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase
557	21.4	20.2	1.2
559	20.3	20.1	.2
573	20.7	26.4	-5.7
574	20.9	21.7	- .8
575	20.7	16.9	3.8
576	16.9	14.7	2.2
577	13.4	15.2	-1.8
578	16.2	17.6	-1.4
579	25.6	26.0	- .4
580	21.0	27.8	-6.8
581	14.1	16.9	-2.8
582	14.2	14.8	- .6
583	18.7	14.3	4.4
584	21.3	18.6	2.7
585	10.4	10.0	.4
586	12.8	16.7	-3.9
587	15.6	14.2	1.4
588	9.6	10.0	- .4
589	14.5	16.5	-2.0
590	29.1	24.5	4.6
591	16.9	13.0	3.9
592	16.1	9.9	6.2
600	22.8	19.5	3.3
601	15.5	17.6	-2.1
602	14.5	12.3	2.2
603	14.9	14.1	.8
604	14.5	10.9	3.6
605	14.7	10.6	4.1
606	17.5	14.0	3.5
607	18.4	13.0	5.4
628	15.8	12.2	3.6
634	21.3	12.2	9.1
683	19.8	12.8	7.0
685	15.5	17.1	-1.6
861	19.4	13.1	6.3
934	21.3	12.5	8.8
935	23.4	13.0	10.4

* Compiled from an unpublished study of differential fertility and mortality in Chicago, 1922-1934, by P. M. Hauser.

TABLE 11

FERTILITY RATIOS FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Women 20-44 Yrs. of Age	Children Under 5 Yrs. of Age		Children Under 10 Yrs. of Age	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
TOTAL	64,187	16,003	24.7	33,592	51.8
360	415	159	38.3	338	81.4
376	454	156	34.4	339	74.7
377	928	293	31.6	574	61.8
378	780	192	24.6	475	60.9
379	188	46	24.5	101	53.7
385	121	39	32.2	78	64.5
386	136	83	61.0	183	134.6
387	50	12	24.0	29	58.0
434	1,340	618	46.1	1,317	98.3
440	721	268	37.2	618	85.7
442	514	196	38.1	419	81.5
443	117	40	34.2	101	86.3
521	301	71	23.6	156	51.8
522	236	33	14.0	71	30.1
535	216	48	22.2	138	63.9
536	75	35	46.7	58	77.3
537	85	29	34.1	71	83.5
538	423	159	37.6	337	79.7
539	500	115	23.0	235	47.0
540	82	24	29.3	57	69.5
541	357	123	34.5	259	72.5
542	665	184	27.7	428	64.4
543	475	87	18.3	173	36.4
544	205	56	27.3	119	58.0
545	265	65	24.5	130	49.1
546	372	71	19.1	135	36.3
547	1,200	218	18.2	475	39.6
548	616	169	27.4	330	53.6
549	994	205	20.6	430	43.2
550	333	104	31.2	233	70.0
551	108	32	29.6	67	62.0
552	871	205	23.5	444	51.0
553	1,152	260	22.6	517	44.9
554	961	253	26.3	482	50.2
555	798	200	25.1	389	48.7

TABLE 11 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Women 20-44 Yrs. of Age	Children Under 5 Yrs. of Age		Children Under 10 Yrs. of Age	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
556	410	67	16.3	110	26.8
557	1,510	480	31.8	1,011	67.0
559	1,071	369	34.4	718	67.0
573	288	106	36.8	212	73.6
574	699	305	43.6	676	96.7
575	1,855	583	31.4	1,240	66.8
576	1,322	282	21.3	597	45.2
577	1,769	337	19.0	679	38.4
578	980	204	20.8	416	42.4
579	387	139	35.9	276	71.3
580	252	78	31.0	185	73.4
581	1,427	235	16.5	460	32.2
582	2,290	398	17.4	767	33.5
583	2,008	472	23.5	969	48.2
584	1,209	470	38.9	993	82.1
585	1,166	114	9.8	242	20.8
586	2,441	342	14.0	613	25.1
587	1,987	286	14.4	543	27.3
588	402	34	8.4	66	16.4
589	1,733	283	16.3	636	36.7
590	508	133	26.2	274	53.9
591	2,261	620	27.4	1,259	55.7
592	1,723	344	20.0	728	42.2
600	538	230	42.8	478	88.8
601	2,428	381	15.7	792	32.6
602	2,283	417	18.2	934	40.9
603	1,705	321	18.8	700	41.0
604	3,035	570	18.8	1,145	37.7
605	1,161	265	22.8	531	45.7
606	749	280	37.4	599	80.0
607	1,613	385	23.9	786	48.7
625	2,142	637	29.7	1,448	67.6
634	555	169	30.4	395	71.2
683	92	36	39.1	74	80.4
685	150	46	30.7	101	67.3
861	690	283	41.0	622	90.1
934	402	201	50.0	463	115.2
935	492	253	51.4	548	111.4

TABLE 12

MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	360						376					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	875	100.0	432	100.0	443	100.0	1,239	100.0	598	100.0	641	100.0
Single	197	22.5	126	29.2	71	16.0	305	24.6	190	31.8	115	17.9
Married	540	61.7	266	61.5	274	61.9	753	60.8	361	60.4	392	61.2
Widowed	127	14.5	37	8.6	90	20.3	167	13.5	42	7.0	125	19.5
Divorced	11	1.3	3	.7	8	1.8	14	1.1	5	.8	9	1.4
Unknown	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----

Census Tracts	377						378					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	2,299	100.0	1,096	100.0	1,203	100.0	1,724	100.0	847	100.0	877	100.0
Single	533	23.2	308	28.1	225	18.7	487	28.2	270	31.9	217	24.7
Married	1,446	62.9	716	65.3	730	60.7	1,013	58.8	503	59.4	510	58.2
Widowed	310	13.5	67	6.1	243	20.2	210	12.2	67	7.9	143	16.3
Divorced	9	.4	5	.5	4	.3	14	.8	7	.8	7	.8
Unknown	1		-----	-----	1	.1	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	379 Total No.	379 Total Per Cent	379 Male No.	379 Male Per Cent	379 Female No.	379 Female Per Cent	385 Total No.	385 Total Per Cent	385 Male No.	385 Male Per Cent	385 Female No.	385 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	234	100.0	110	100.0	124	100.0	319	100.0	150	100.0	169	100.0
Single	54	23.1	32	29.1	22	17.7	91	28.5	53	35.3	38	22.5
Married	149	63.7	73	66.4	76	61.3	183	57.4	90	60.0	93	55.0
Divorced	---	----	---	----	---	----	2	.6	---	----	2	1.2
Widowed	31	13.2	5	4.5	26	21.0	43	13.5	7	4.7	36	21.3
Unknown	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	386 Total No.	386 Total Per Cent	386 Male No.	386 Male Per Cent	386 Female No.	386 Female Per Cent	387 Total No.	387 Total Per Cent	387 Male No.	387 Male Per Cent	387 Female No.	387 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	431	100.0	205	100.0	226	100.0	135	100.0	60	100.0	75	100.0
Single	100	23.2	60	29.3	40	17.7	43	31.9	23	38.3	20	26.7
Married	274	63.5	134	65.3	140	61.9	67	49.6	31	51.7	36	48.0
Widowed	55	12.8	11	5.4	44	19.5	25	18.5	6	10.0	19	25.3
Divorced	2	.5	---	----	2	.9	--	----	---	-----	---	----
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	--	----	---	-----	---	----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	434 Total No.	434 Total Per Cent	434 Male No.	434 Male Per Cent	434 Female No.	434 Female Per Cent	440 Total No.	440 Total Per Cent	440 Male No.	440 Male Per Cent	440 Female No.	440 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	3,139	100.0	1,509	100.0	1,630	100.0	1,270	100.0	929	100.0	941	100.0
Single	768	24.5	461	30.6	307	18.8	523	28.0	323	34.8	200	21.3
Married	1,970	62.7	965	63.9	1,005	61.7	1,073	57.4	529	56.9	544	57.8
Widowed	374	11.9	73	4.8	301	18.5	203	10.8	39	4.2	164	17.4
Divorced	27	.9	10	.7	17	1.0	41	2.2	8	.9	33	3.5
Unknown	---	----	---	----	----	----	30	1.6	30	3.2	--	---

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts	442						443					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	905	100.0	440	100.0	465	100.0	233	100.0	109	100.0	124	100.0
Single	198	21.9	132	30.0	66	14.2	64	27.5	36	33.0	28	22.6
Married	560	61.9	276	62.7	284	61.1	135	57.9	64	58.8	71	57.2
Widowed	139	15.3	30	6.8	109	23.4	25	10.7	8	7.3	17	13.7
Divorced	8	.9	2	.5	6	1.3	9	3.9	1	.9	8	6.5
Unknown	---	-----	---	----	---	----	---	----	--	----	---	----

Census Tracts	521						522					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	731	100.0	368	100.0	363	100.0	686	100.0	362	100.0	326	100.0
Single	138	18.9	90	24.5	48	13.2	214	31.1	139	38.4	75	23.0
Married	508	69.5	253	68.7	255	70.3	347	50.5	171	47.2	176	54.0
Widowed	85	11.6	25	6.8	60	16.5	113	16.4	46	12.7	67	20.5
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2.0	6	1.7	8	2.5
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts	535						536					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	535	100.0	261	100.0	274	100.0	225	100.0	117	100.0	108	100.0
Single	128	23.9	81	31.0	47	17.2	60	26.7	42	35.9	18	16.7
Married	338	63.2	157	60.2	181	66.0	115	51.1	60	51.3	55	50.9
Widowed	69	12.9	23	8.8	46	16.8	50	22.2	15	12.8	35	32.4
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts	537						538					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	287	100.0	147	100.0	140	100.0	1,289	100.0	625	100.0	664	100.0
Single	64	22.3	39	26.5	25	17.9	312	24.2	180	28.8	132	19.9
Married	179	62.4	89	60.5	90	64.3	822	63.8	407	65.1	415	62.5
Widowed	40	13.9	17	11.6	23	16.4	151	11.7	38	6.1	113	17.0
Divorced	4	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	4	.3	-	-	4	.6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts	539						540					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,654	100.0	925	100.0	729	100.0	246	100.0	114	100.0	132	100.0
Single	478	28.8	395	40.9	83	11.4	58	23.6	40	35.1	18	13.6
Married	903	53.4	451	46.7	452	62.0	122	49.6	58	50.9	64	48.5
Widowed	292	17.3	107	11.1	185	25.4	64	26.0	15	13.1	49	37.1
Divorced	21	1.2	12	1.3	9	1.2	2	.8	1	.9	1	.8
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts	541						542					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,058	100.0	503	100.0	555	100.0	2,208	100.0	1,114	100.0	1,094	100.0
Single	251	23.7	152	30.2	99	17.8	511	23.1	353	31.7	158	14.5
Married	645	61.0	309	61.4	336	60.5	1,269	57.5	623	55.9	646	59.0
Widowed	146	13.8	38	7.6	108	19.5	351	15.9	103	9.2	248	22.7
Divorced	16	1.5	4	.8	12	2.2	77	3.5	35	3.2	42	3.8
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	543 Total No.	543 Total Per Cent	543 Male No.	543 Male Per Cent	543 Female No.	543 Female Per Cent	544 Total No.	544 Total Per Cent	544 Male No.	544 Male Per Cent	544 Female No.	544 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	1,662	100.0	1,139	100.0	523	100.0	577	100.0	292	100.0	285	100.0
Single	399	24.0	288	25.3	111	21.2	205	35.5	138	47.3	67	23.5
Married	583	35.1	299	26.2	284	54.3	301	52.2	142	48.6	159	55.8
Widowed	171	10.3	52	4.6	119	22.8	71	12.3	12	4.1	59	20.7
Divorced	4	.2	3	.3	6	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	495	29.8	492	43.2	3	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	546 Total No.	546 Total Per Cent	546 Male No.	546 Male Per Cent	546 Female No.	546 Female Per Cent	[illegible] Total No.	[illegible] Total Per Cent	[illegible] Male No.	[illegible] Male Per Cent	[illegible] Female No.	[illegible] Female Per Cent
TOTAL	787	100.0	414	100.0	373	100.0	388	100.0	317	100.0	71	100.0
Single	280	35.1	156	38.9	64	17.1	229	24.0	153	31.5	76	16.1
Married	471	60.3	332	56.9	239	63.9	535	56.3	261	55.4	269	57.1
Widowed	91	11.6	20	4.9	71	19.0	174	18.2	57	11.8	117	24.9
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1.6	6	1.2	9	1.9
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	547 Total No.	547 Total Per Cent	547 Male No.	547 Male Per Cent	547 Female No.	547 Female Per Cent	[illegible] Total No.	[illegible] Total Per Cent	[illegible] Male No.	[illegible] Male Per Cent	[illegible] Female No.	[illegible] Female Per Cent
TOTAL	3,606	100.0	1,814	100.0	1,792	100.0	1,460	100.0	619	100.0	678	100.0
Single	1,069	29.7	640	35.3	429	24.0	314	34.1	187	30.1	127	18.7
Married	2,003	55.6	993	54.8	1,010	56.5	827	63.6	403	64.8	424	62.5
Widowed	427	11.9	126	6.9	301	16.9	149	11.5	30	4.8	119	17.6
Divorced	101	2.8	55	3.0	46	2.6	10	.8	2	.3	8	1.2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts	549						550					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,779	100.0	883	100.0	896	100.0	979	100.0	497	100.0	482	100.0
Single	385	21.7	254	28.8	131	14.6	209	21.4	143	28.8	66	13.7
Married	1,160	65.2	576	65.2	584	65.2	577	58.9	290	58.3	287	59.5
Widowed	221	12.4	47	5.3	174	19.4	192	19.6	64	12.9	128	26.5
Divorced	13	.7	6	.7	7	.8	1	.1	-	-	1	2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts	551						552					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	319	100.0	156	100.0	163	100.0	2,566	100.0	1,297	100.0	1,269	100.0
Single	91	28.5	50	32.1	41	25.2	567	22.1	371	28.6	196	15.5
Married	176	55.2	91	58.2	85	52.1	1,585	61.8	799	61.6	786	61.9
Widowed	42	13.2	11	7.1	31	19.0	383	14.9	113	8.7	270	21.3
Divorced	10	3.1	4	2.6	6	3.7	31	1.2	14	1.1	17	1.3
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts	553						554					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	3,429	100.0	1,716	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,624	100.0	1,250	100.0	1,374	100.0
Single	810	23.6	529	30.8	281	16.4	581	22.2	355	28.4	226	16.5
Married	2,141	62.5	1,053	61.4	1,088	63.5	1,538	58.6	759	60.7	779	56.7
Widowed	447	13.0	117	6.8	330	19.3	460	17.5	115	9.2	345	25.1
Divorced	31	.9	17	1.0	14	.8	45	1.7	21	1.7	24	1.7
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	555 Total No.	555 Total Per Cent	555 Male No.	555 Male Per Cent	555 Female No.	555 Female Per Cent	556 Total No.	556 Total Per Cent	556 Male No.	556 Male Per Cent	556 Female No.	556 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	1,980	100.0	950	100.0	1,030	100.0	1,017	100.0	482	100.0	535	100.0
Single	419	21.2	259	27.3	160	15.5	261	25.7	148	30.7	113	21.1
Married	1,363	68.7	616	64.8	647	62.8	611	60.0	303	62.9	308	57.6
Widowed	275	13.9	67	7.1	208	20.2	126	12.4	25	5.2	101	18.9
Divorced	33	1.2	8	.8	15	1.5	19	1.9	6	1.2	13	2.4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	557 Total No.	557 Total Per Cent	557 Male No.	557 Male Per Cent	557 Female No.	557 Female Per Cent	558 Total No.	558 Total Per Cent	558 Male No.	558 Male Per Cent	558 Female No.	558 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	4,214	100.0	2,021	100.0	2,193	100.0	2,902	100.0	1,392	100.0	1,510	100.0
Single	953	22.6	563	27.8	390	17.8	685	23.5	394	28.3	291	19.3
Married	2,721	64.5	1,320	65.2	1,401	63.8	1,827	63.0	901	64.7	926	61.3
Widowed	495	11.7	112	5.5	383	17.5	391	13.5	74	5.3	317	21.0
Divorced	49	1.2	30	1.5	19	.9	59	2.0	23	1.7	36	2.4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	573 Total No.	573 Total Per Cent	573 Male No.	573 Male Per Cent	573 Female No.	573 Female Per Cent	574 Total No.	574 Total Per Cent	574 Male No.	574 Male Per Cent	574 Female No.	574 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	849	100.0	390	100.0	459	100.0	1,941	100.0	976	100.0	965	100.0
Single	199	23.4	108	27.7	91	19.8	358	18.4	217	22.2	141	14.6
Married	492	58.0	243	62.3	249	54.3	1,284	66.2	679	69.6	605	62.7
Widowed	144	17.0	32	8.2	112	24.4	290	14.9	77	7.9	213	22.1
Divorced	14	1.6	7	1.8	7	1.5	9	.5	3	.3	6	.6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	575 Total No.	575 Total Per Cent	575 Male No.	575 Male Per Cent	575 Female No.	575 Female Per Cent	576 Total No.	576 Total Per Cent	576 Male No.	576 Male Per Cent	576 Female No.	576 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	4,676	100.0	2,205	100.0	2,471	100.0	3,406	100.0	1,663	100.0	1,743	100.0
Single	1,028	22.0	631	28.6	397	16.1	777	22.8	473	28.4	304	17.5
Married	2,999	64.1	1,439	65.3	1,560	63.1	2,081	61.1	1,033	62.1	1,048	60.1
Widowed	580	12.4	114	5.2	466	18.9	528	15.5	149	9.0	379	21.7
Divorced	65	1.4	18	.8	47	1.9	20	.6	8	.5	12	.7
Unknown	4	.1	3	.1	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	577 Total No.	577 Total Per Cent	577 Male No.	577 Male Per Cent	577 Female No.	577 Female Per Cent	578 Total No.	578 Total Per Cent	578 Male No.	578 Male Per Cent	578 Female No.	578 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	4,552	100.0	2,164	100.0	2,388	100.0	2,562	100.0	1,243	100.0	1,319	100.0
Single	1,120	24.2	684	30.4	436	18.3	508	19.8	325	26.6	183	13.7
Married	2,909	62.7	1,425	63.4	1,484	62.1	1,574	61.1	772	63.1	802	59.9
Widowed	551	11.9	114	5.1	437	18.3	447	17.5	113	9.2	334	24.9
Divorced	56	1.2	25	1.1	31	1.3	33	1.3	13	1.1	20	1.5
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	579 Total No.	579 Total Per Cent	579 Male No.	579 Male Per Cent	579 Female No.	579 Female Per Cent	580 Total No.	580 Total Per Cent	580 Male No.	580 Male Per Cent	580 Female No.	580 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	1,114	100.0	560	100.0	554	100.0	743	100.0	366	100.0	377	100.0
Single	293	25.6	199	35.5	94	16.1	176	23.7	112	30.6	64	17.0
Married	659	57.6	324	57.9	335	57.4	451	60.7	221	60.4	230	61.0
Widowed	180	15.7	31	5.5	149	25.5	110	14.8	31	8.5	79	20.9
Divorced	12	1.1	6	1.1	6	.8	6	.8	2	.5	4	1.1
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	581 Total No.	581 Total Per Cent	581 Male No.	581 Male Per Cent	581 Female No.	581 Female Per Cent	582 Total No.	582 Total Per Cent	582 Male No.	582 Male Per Cent	582 Female No.	582 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	3,608	100.0	1,732	100.0	1,876	100.0	5,716	100.0	2,711	100.0	3,005	100.0
Single	678	18.8	374	21.6	304	16.2	1,218	21.3	731	27.0	487	16.2
Married	2,460	68.2	1,223	70.6	1,237	66.0	3,763	65.8	1,812	66.8	1,951	64.9
Widowed	405	11.2	106	6.1	299	15.9	646	11.3	145	5.3	501	16.7
Divorced	65	1.8	29	1.7	36	1.9	89	1.6	23	.9	66	2.2
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	583 Total No.	583 Total Per Cent	583 Male No.	583 Male Per Cent	583 Female No.	583 Female Per Cent	584 Total No.	584 Total Per Cent	584 Male No.	584 Male Per Cent	584 Female No.	584 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	5,102	100.0	2,387	100.0	2,715	100.0	3,349	100.0	1,594	100.0	1,755	100.0
Single	1,251	24.5	691	29.0	560	20.6	805	24.0	501	31.4	304	17.3
Married	3,125	61.3	1,550	64.9	1,575	58.0	2,014	60.2	997	62.5	1,017	58.0
Widowed	692	13.6	131	5.5	561	20.7	503	15.0	92	5.8	411	23.4
Divorced	32	.6	15	.6	17	.5	27	.8	4	.3	23	1.3
Unknown	2	-----	-----	-----	2	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	585 Total No.	585 Total Per Cent	585 Male No.	585 Male Per Cent	585 Female No.	585 Female Per Cent	586 Total No.	586 Total Per Cent	586 Male No.	586 Male Per Cent	586 Female No.	586 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	2,751	100.0	1,256	100.0	1,495	100.0	6,155	100.0	3,019	100.0	3,176	100.0
Single	493	17.9	256	20.4	237	15.8	1,517	24.5	936	31.0	581	18.3
Married	1,920	69.8	926	73.7	994	66.5	3,684	59.5	1,777	58.9	1,907	60.1
Widowed	299	10.9	65	5.2	234	15.7	869	14.0	242	8.0	627	19.7
Divorced	39	1.4	9	.7	30	2.0	125	2.0	64	2.1	61	1.9
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts	587						588					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	4,903	100.0	2,419	100.0	2,484	100.0	918	100.0	449	100.0	469	100.0
Single	1,187	24.2	748	30.9	439	17.7	418	45.5	220	49.0	198	42.2
Married	3,070	62.6	1,494	61.7	1,576	63.4	447	48.7	221	49.2	226	48.2
Widowed	562	11.5	142	5.9	420	16.9	40	4.4	5	1.1	35	7.5
Divorced	73	1.5	27	1.1	47	1.9	12	1.3	3	.7	9	1.9
Unknown	11	.2	9	.4	2	.1	1	.1	---	---	1	.2

Census Tracts	589						590					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	4,402	100.0	2,048	100.0	2,354	100.0	1,294	100.0	583	100.0	711	100.0
Single	960	21.8	556	27.2	404	17.2	279	21.6	150	25.7	129	18.1
Married	2,719	61.8	1,309	63.9	1,410	59.9	843	65.1	406	69.7	437	61.5
Widowed	620	14.1	148	7.2	472	20.0	167	12.9	27	4.6	140	19.7
Divorced	103	2.2	35	1.7	68	2.9	5	.4	---	-----	5	.7
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----

Census Tracts	591						592					
Marital Condition	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	5,913	100.0	2,739	100.0	3,174	100.0	4,246	100.0	1,985	100.0	2,261	100.0
Single	1,293	21.9	723	26.4	570	18.0	1,058	24.9	594	29.9	464	20.5
Married	3,739	63.2	1,814	66.2	1,925	60.7	2,608	61.5	1,277	64.3	1,331	58.9
Widowed	792	13.4	178	6.5	614	19.3	498	11.7	85	4.3	413	18.3
Divorced	89	1.5	24	.9	65	2.0	82	1.9	29	1.5	53	2.3
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	600 Total No.	600 Total Per Cent	600 Male No.	600 Male Per Cent	600 Female No.	600 Female Per Cent	601 Total No.	601 Total Per Cent	601 Male No.	601 Male Per Cent	601 Female No.	601 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	1,703	100.0	823	100.0	880	100.0	5,890	100.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,134	100.0
Single	377	22.1	245	29.8	132	15.0	1,434	24.3	797	28.9	637	20.3
Married	1,055	62.0	518	62.9	537	61.0	3,452	58.7	1,705	61.9	1,747	55.7
Widowed	267	15.7	57	6.9	210	23.9	806	13.7	174	6.3	632	20.2
Divorced	4	.2	3	.4	1	.1	197	3.3	79	2.9	118	3.8
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	*	-----	-----	1	*

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	602 Total No.	602 Total Per Cent	602 Male No.	602 Male Per Cent	602 Female No.	602 Female Per Cent	603 Total No.	603 Total Per Cent	603 Male No.	603 Male Per Cent	603 Female No.	603 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	5,708	100.0	2,713	100.0	2,995	100.0	4,619	100.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,429	100.0
Single	1,375	24.1	794	29.3	581	19.4	1,006	21.8	582	26.6	424	17.5
Married	3,601	63.1	1,777	65.4	1,824	60.9	2,963	64.1	1,456	66.4	1,507	62.0
Widowed	636	11.1	105	3.9	531	17.7	532	11.5	111	5.1	421	17.3
Divorced	96	1.7	37	1.4	59	2.0	118	2.6	41	1.9	77	3.2
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	604 Total No.	604 Total Per Cent	604 Male No.	604 Male Per Cent	604 Female No.	604 Female Per Cent	605 Total No.	605 Total Per Cent	605 Male No.	605 Male Per Cent	605 Female No.	605 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	7,171	100.0	3,420	100.0	3,751	100.0	3,027	100.0	1,454	100.0	1,573	100.0
Single	1,744	24.3	975	28.5	769	20.5	652	21.5	398	27.4	254	16.1
Married	4,689	65.4	2,290	67.0	2,399	63.9	2,027	67.0	988	68.0	1,039	66.1
Widowed	641	8.9	121	3.5	520	13.9	306	10.1	57	3.9	249	15.8
Divorced	97	1.4	34	1.0	63	1.7	42	1.4	11	.7	31	2.0
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	606 Total No.	606 Total Per Cent	606 Male No.	606 Male Per Cent	606 Female No.	606 Female Per Cent	607 Total No.	607 Total Per Cent	607 Male No.	607 Male Per Cent	607 Female No.	607 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	2,347	100.0	1,123	100.0	1,224	100.0	3,623	100.0	1,720	100.0	1,903	100.0
Single	491	20.9	287	25.5	204	16.7	791	21.8	451	26.2	340	17.9
Married	1,521	64.8	759	67.6	762	62.2	2,351	64.9	1,166	67.8	1,185	62.3
Widowed	293	12.5	65	5.8	228	18.6	435	12.0	94	5.5	341	17.9
Divorced	42	1.8	12	1.1	30	2.5	46	1.3	9	.5	37	1.9
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	625 Total No.	625 Total Per Cent	625 Male No.	625 Male Per Cent	625 Female No.	625 Female Per Cent	634 Total No.	634 Total Per Cent	634 Male No.	634 Male Per Cent	634 Female No.	634 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	5,809	100.0	2,810	100.0	2,999	100.0	1,314	100.0	622	100.0	692	100.0
Single	1,220	21.8	638	24.5	582	19.4	269	20.5	142	22.8	127	18.4
Married	3,668	65.4	1,810	69.3	1,858	62.0	885	67.3	438	70.4	447	64.6
Widowed	632	11.3	139	5.3	493	16.4	126	9.6	31	5.0	95	13.7
Divorced	87	1.5	21	.8	66	2.2	34	2.6	11	1.8	23	3.3
Unknown	2	*	2	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	683 Total No.	683 Total Per Cent	683 Male No.	683 Male Per Cent	683 Female No.	683 Female Per Cent	685 Total No.	685 Total Per Cent	685 Male No.	685 Male Per Cent	685 Female No.	685 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	350	100.0	178	100.0	172	100.0	481	100.0	230	100.0	251	100.0
Single	62	17.7	43	24.1	19	11.0	102	21.2	57	24.8	45	17.9
Married	249	71.2	124	69.7	125	72.7	307	63.8	148	64.4	159	63.4
Widowed	34	9.7	8	4.5	26	15.1	63	13.1	21	9.1	42	16.7
Divorced	4	1.1	3	1.7	1	.6	9	1.9	4	1.7	5	2.0
Unknown	1	.3	-----	-----	1	.6	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	861 Total No.	861 Total Per Cent	861 Male No.	861 Male Per Cent	861 Female No.	861 Female Per Cent	934 Total No.	934 Total Per Cent	934 Male No.	934 Male Per Cent	934 Female No.	934 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	1,385	100.0	656	100.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,223	100.0	612	100.0	671	100.0
Single	320	23.1	189	28.8	131	18.0	299	23.2	169	27.6	129	19.2
Married	852	61.5	410	62.5	[illegible]	60.3	887	64.5	409	66.8	418	62.3
Widowed	187	13.5	46	7.0	[illegible]	19.5	153	11.9	34	5.6	119	17.7
Divorced	26	1.9	11	1.7	15	2.1	5	.4	----	-----	5	.8
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

Census Tracts / Marital Condition	985 Total No.	985 Total Per Cent	985 Male No.	985 Male Per Cent	985 Female No.	985 Female Per Cent
TOTAL	1,455	100.0	698	100.0	758	100.0
Single	281	19.3	154	22.0	128	16.9
Married	984	67.6	492	70.7	492	64.8
Widowed	164	11.3	38	5.4	126	16.6
Divorced	26	1.8	13	1.9	13	1.7
Unknown	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----

* Less than .1 of 1 percent.

TABLE 13

PER CENT SINGLE AND MARRIED FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER FOR THE 73 TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Tracts	Per Cent Single	Per Cent Married	Tracts	Per Cent Single	Per Cent Married
TOTAL	25.2	60.2			
360	24.9	60.3	557	22.7	64.3
376	24.9	60.1	558	22.4	61.8
377	27.5	59.3	573	28.3	57.9
378	32.7	55.3	574	19.4	66.1
379	31.8	54.5	575	24.3	61.7
385	30.4	54.2	576	23.3	60.6
386	24.1	62.8	577	24.1	62.8
387	31.2	50.0	578	20.7	60.6
434	27.6	60.2	579	25.7	57.5
440	50.2	40.0	580	23.8	60.2
442	38.2	54.2	581	19.4	67.6
443	38.[illegible]	50.8	582	21.5	65.6
521	26.[illegible]	62.2	583	24.8	61.2
522	34.[illegible]	45.0	584	24.1	59.9
535	[illegible]	61.2	585	17.9	69.8
536	29.[illegible]	60.2	586	24.8	59.2
537	[illegible]	58.7	587	26.5	60.8
538	[illegible]	62.[illegible]	588	45.5	48.8
539	[illegible]	68.[illegible]	589	22.7	59.4
540	[illegible]	[illegible]	590	22.0	64.6
541	[illegible]	60.6	591	23.6	62.0
542	34.[illegible]	57.2	592	25.0	61.2
543	[illegible]	[illegible]	600	22.6	61.4
544	38.4	51.1	601	33.3	55.6
545	28.2	60.1	602	24.[illegible]	62.1
546	31.3	58.3	603	22.0	64.0
547	29.[illegible]	55.7	604	23.[illegible]	65.4
548	27.7	59.6	605	21.5	66.9
549	39.0	50.0	606	31.[illegible]	64.0
550	22.6	58.1	607	27.9	63.7
551	28.5	58.1	625	28.2	63.7
552	22.3	61.6	634	29.1	65.2
553	28.9	62.1	663	17.5	70.9
554	22.2	58.2	665	24.5	62.6
555	24.3	60.9	661	26.4	58.7
556	25.6	60.0	934	25.3	62.4
			935	20.9	66.4

*Percentages exclude persons 15 years of age and over whose marital condition is unknown.

TABLE 14

FAMILIES BY SIZE FOR ALL CLASSES IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	360		376		377		378	
Size of Family	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	444	100.0	459	100.0	873	100.0	749	100.0
One	14	3.2	33	7.2	59	6.8	49	6.5
Two	96	21.6	96	20.9	198	22.7	207	27.6
Three	103	23.2	79	17.2	181	20.7	125	16.7
Four and Five	121	27.3	140	30.5	246	28.2	209	27.9
Six to Eight	84	18.9	87	19.0	153	17.5	130	17.4
Nine and Over	26	5.9	24	5.2	36	4.1	29	3.9

Census Tracts	379		385		386		387	
Size of Family	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	171	100.0	129	100.0	158	100.0	45	100.0
One	14	8.2	21	16.3	10	6.3	3	6.7
Two	49	28.7	24	18.6	30	19.0	9	20.0
Three	45	26.3	23	17.8	25	15.8	7	15.6
Four and Five	41	24.0	38	29.5	48	30.4	16	35.6
Six to Eight	18	10.5	19	14.7	33	20.9	9	20.0
Nine and Over	4	2.3	4	3.1	12	7.6	1	2.2

Census Tracts	434		440		442		443	
Size of Family	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,495	100.0	742	100.0	685	100.0	150	100.0
One	100	6.7	44	5.9	102	14.9	21	14.0
Two	303	20.3	155	20.9	162	23.6	45	30.0
Three	268	17.9	161	21.7	132	19.3	22	14.7
Four and Five	465	31.1	212	28.6	176	25.7	36	24.0
Six to Eight	280	18.7	138	18.6	98	14.3	23	15.3
Nine and Over	79	5.3	32	4.3	15	2.2	3	2.0

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Census Tracts	521		522		535		536	
Size of Family	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	273	100.0	297	100.0	270	100.0	88	100.0
One	21	7.7	32	10.8	33	12.2	1	1.1
Two	65	23.8	111	37.4	70	25.9	18	20.5
Three	62	22.7	61	20.5	63	23.3	27	30.7
Four and Five	70	25.6	62	20.9	62	23.0	25	28.4
Six to Eight	41	15.0	24	8.1	32	11.9	16	18.2
Nine and Over	14	5.1	7	2.4	10	3.7	1	1.1

Census Tracts	537		538		539		540	
Size of Family	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	135	100.0	522	100.0	612	100.0	97	100.0
One	6	4.8	47	9.0	80	13.1	8	8.2
Two	38	30.4	138	26.4	212	34.6	26	26.8
Three	26	20.8	115	22.0	118	19.3	23	23.7
Four and Five	30	24.0	121	23.2	118	19.3	25	25.8
Six to Eight	19	15.2	86	16.5	70	11.4	14	14.4
Nine and Over	6	4.8	15	2.9	14	2.3	1	1.0

Census Tracts	541		542		543		544	
Size of Family	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	376	100.0	761	100.0	450	100.0	198	100.0
One	28	7.4	53	7.0	67	14.9	25	12.6
Two	86	22.9	178	23.4	113	25.1	48	24.2
Three	74	19.7	170	22.3	90	20.0	32	16.2
Four and Five	120	31.9	221	29.0	114	25.3	37	18.7
Six to Eight	55	14.6	115	15.1	39	8.7	34	17.2
Nine and Over	13	3.5	24	3.2	27	6.0	22	11.1

Census Tracts	545		546		547		548	
Size of Family	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	261	100.0	321	100.0	861	100.0	512	100.0
One	41	15.7	28	8.7	48	5.6	37	7.2
Two	75	28.7	81	25.2	152	17.7	151	29.5
Three	46	17.6	59	18.4	125	14.5	83	16.2
Four and Five	57	21.8	76	23.7	231	26.8	119	23.2
Six to Eight	29	11.1	55	17.1	211	24.5	73	14.3
Nine and Over	13	5.0	22	6.9	94	10.9	49	9.6

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Size of Family	549 No.	549 Per Cent	550 No.	550 Per Cent	551 No.	551 Per Cent	552 No.	552 Per Cent
TOTAL	695	100.0	288	100.0	107	100.0	582	100.0
One	49	7.1	20	6.9	16	15.0	32	5.5
Two	188	27.1	53	18.4	26	24.3	106	18.2
Three	143	20.6	53	18.4	13	12.1	79	13.6
Four and Five	169	24.3	62	21.5	28	26.2	160	27.5
Six to Eight	118	17.0	70	24.3	15	14.0	119	20.4
Nine and Over	28	4.0	30	10.4	9	8.4	86	14.8

Census Tracts / Size of Family	553 No.	553 Per Cent	554 No.	554 Per Cent	555 No.	555 Per Cent	556 No.	556 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,016	100.0	763	100.0	744	100.0	279	100.0
One	86	8.5	59	7.7	48	6.5	22	7.9
Two	216	21.3	151	19.8	197	26.5	60	21.5
Three	181	17.8	145	19.0	156	21.0	52	18.6
Four and Five	288	28.3	197	25.8	191	25.7	74	26.5
Six to Eight	180	17.7	144	18.9	106	14.2	50	17.9
Nine and Over	65	6.4	67	8.8	46	6.2	21	7.5

Census Tracts / Size of Family	557 No.	557 Per Cent	559 No.	559 Per Cent	573 No.	573 Per Cent	574 No.	574 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,383	100.0	978	100.0	273	100.0	791	100.0
One	110	8.1	69	7.1	14	5.1	54	6.8
Two	323	23.9	252	25.8	56	20.5	206	26.0
Three	229	16.9	195	19.9	52	19.0	148	18.7
Four and Five	344	25.4	263	26.9	87	31.9	205	25.9
Six to Eight	251	18.6	165	16.9	50	18.3	145	18.3
Nine and Over	96	7.1	34	3.5	14	5.1	33	4.2

Census Tracts / Size of Family	575 No.	575 Per Cent	576 No.	576 Per Cent	577 No.	577 Per Cent	578 No.	578 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,655	100.0	875	100.0	1,280	100.0	792	100.0
One	79	4.8	51	5.8	84	6.6	80	10.1
Two	380	23.0	174	19.9	298	23.3	188	23.7
Three	333	20.1	143	16.3	211	16.5	130	16.4
Four and Five	468	28.3	255	29.1	326	25.5	211	26.6
Six to Eight	296	17.9	170	19.4	252	19.7	153	19.3
Nine and Over	99	6.0	82	9.4	109	8.5	30	3.8

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Size of Family	579 No.	579 Per Cent	580 No.	580 Per Cent	581 No.	581 Per Cent	582 No.	582 Per Cent
TOTAL	429	100.0	280	100.0	1,109	100.0	1,453	100.0
One	43	10.0	18	6.1	116	10.5	77	5.3
Two	104	24.2	78	27.9	327	29.5	297	20.4
Three	104	24.2	63	22.5	207	18.7	236	16.2
Four and Five	107	24.9	68	24.3	250	22.5	418	28.8
Six to Eight	58	13.5	46	16.4	157	14.2	300	20.6
Nine and Over	13	3.0	7	2.5	52	4.7	125	8.6

Census Tracts / Size of Family	583 No.	583 Per Cent	584 No.	584 Per Cent	585 No.	585 Per Cent	586 No.	586 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,406	100.0	1,030	100.0	803	100.0	1,836	100.0
One	77	5.5	38	3.7	59	7.3	173	9.4
Two	321	22.8	185	18.0	253	31.5	461	25.1
Three	221	15.7	170	16.5	183	22.8	327	17.8
Four and Five	372	26.5	305	29.6	211	26.3	480	26.1
Six to Eight	282	20.1	249	24.2	80	10.0	307	16.7
Nine and Over	133	9.5	83	8.1	17	2.1	88	4.8

Census Tracts / Size of Family	587 No.	587 Per Cent	588 No.	588 Per Cent	589 No.	589 Per Cent	590 No.	590 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,143	100.0	232	100.0	1,082	100.0	372	100.0
One	66	5.8	46	19.8	31	2.9	15	4.0
Two	243	21.3	59	25.4	170	15.7	58	15.6
Three	173	15.1	21	9.1	185	17.1	68	18.3
Four and Five	335	29.3	47	20.3	337	31.1	121	32.5
Six to Eight	248	21.7	45	19.4	247	22.8	81	21.8
Nine and Over	78	6.8	14	6.0	112	10.4	29	7.8

Census Tracts / Size of Family	591 No.	591 Per Cent	592 No.	592 Per Cent	600 No.	600 Per Cent	601 No.	601 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,799	100.0	1,142	100.0	584	100.0	1,482	100.0
One	82	4.6	94	8.2	29	5.0	87	5.9
Two	353	19.6	222	19.4	137	23.5	297	20.0
Three	324	18.0	181	15.8	96	16.4	276	18.6
Four and Five	535	29.6	299	26.2	177	30.3	416	28.1
Six to Eight	374	20.8	238	20.8	107	18.3	302	20.4
Nine and Over	133	7.4	108	9.5	38	6.5	104	7.0

40029

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Size of Family	602 No.	602 Per Cent	603 No.	603 Per Cent	604 No.	604 Per Cent	605 No.	605 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,709	100.0	1,306	100.0	2,301	100.0	893	100.0
One	126	7.4	49	3.8	201	8.7	20	2.2
Two	391	22.9	253	19.4	488	21.2	205	23.0
Three	306	17.9	244	18.7	453	19.7	156	17.5
Four and Five	486	28.4	424	32.5	719	31.2	291	32.6
Six to Eight	314	18.4	272	20.8	365	15.9	170	19.0
Nine and Over	86	5.0	64	4.9	75	3.3	51	5.7

Census Tracts / Size of Family	606 No.	606 Per Cent	607 No.	607 Per Cent	625 No.	625 Per Cent	634 No.	634 Per Cent
TOTAL	776	100.0	1,442	100.0	2,088	100.0	570	100.0
One	31	4.0	53	3.7	87	4.2	12	2.1
Two	151	19.5	402	27.9	466	22.3	121	21.2
Three	146	18.8	298	20.7	392	18.8	118	20.7
Four and Five	239	30.8	440	30.5	683	32.7	200	35.1
Six to Eight	159	20.5	216	15.0	375	18.0	99	17.4
Nine and Over	50	6.4	33	2.3	85	4.1	20	3.5

Census Tracts / Size of Family	683 No.	683 Per Cent	685 No.	685 Per Cent	861 No.	861 Per Cent	934 No.	934 Per Cent
TOTAL	127	100.0	183	100.0	776	100.0	467	100.0
One	8	6.3	15	8.2	38	4.9	14	3.0
Two	31	24.4	59	32.2	152	19.6	94	20.1
Three	25	19.7	34	18.6	161	20.7	81	17.3
Four and Five	40	31.5	38	20.8	244	31.4	137	29.3
Six to Eight	15	11.8	31	16.9	147	18.9	99	21.2
Nine and Over	8	6.3	6	3.3	34	4.4	42	9.0

Census Tracts / Size of Family	935 No.	935 Per Cent	Grand Totals	
TOTAL	561	100.0	53,976	100.0
One	17	3.0	3,620	6.7
Two	119	21.2	12,307	22.8
Three	94	16.8	9,951	18.4
Four and Five	158	28.2	15,139	28.0
Six to Eight	144	25.7	9,796	18.1
Nine and Over	29	5.2	3,163	5.9

*There are no unknown families by size.

TABLE 15

MEDIAN SIZE OF FAMILY FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	Total Families	Median Size	Census Tracts	Total Families	Median Size
TOTAL	53,973	4.1			
360	444	4.1	559	976	3.9
376	459	4.3	573	273	4.3
377	178	4.0	574	731	3.9
378	749	3.9	575	1,655	4.1
379	171	3.5	576	575	4.4
385	12[illegible]	3.6	577	1,277	4.2
386	15[illegible]	4.5	578	732	4.0
387	45	4.4	579	429	3.6
434	1,135	4.3	580	280	3.7
440	742	4.1	581	1,109	3.5
442	605	4.6	582	1,453	4.5
443	180	3.4	583	1,406	4.4
521	978	5.[illegible]	584	1,030	4.7
522	357	4.1	585	803	3.5
535	870	4.5	586	1,836	3.9
536	85	3.9	587	1,113	4.5
537	125	3.7	588	382	3.5
538	522	3.7	589	1,033	4.8
539	812	3.1	590	372	4.7
540	97	3.9	591	1,799	4.4
541	376	4.0	592	1,142	4.5
542	761	3.9	600	804	4.3
543	450	3.5	601	1,282	4.3
544	195	3.6	602	1,709	4.1
545	251	3.3	603	1,808	4.4
546	321	3.9	604	2,301	4.0
547	861	4.8	605	593	4.4
548	512	3.8	606	776	4.5
549	695	3.6	607	1,[illegible]42	3.9
550	238	4.5	625	2,088	4.3
551	107	3.9	634	570	4.3
552	532	5.0	683	127	4.0
553	1,016	4.2	685	183	3.5
554	703	4.2	361	776	4.3
555	744	3.8	934	467	4.5
556	279	4.1	935	561	4.5
557	1,353	4.1			

* Includes quasi-family groups.

TABLE 16

FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF SUB HEADS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #360								
Total Families	440	100.0	376	85.4	54	12.3	10	2.3
White	153	100.0	133	86.9	19	12.4	1	.7
Negro	286	100.0	242	84.6	35	12.2	9	3.2
TRACT #376								
Total Families	459	100.0	377	82.1	71	15.5	11	2.4
White	51	100.0	47	92.2	4	7.8	--	---
Negro	407	100.0	329	80.8	67	16.5	11	2.7
TRACT #377								
Total Families	863	100.0	696	80.7	141	16.3	26	3.0
White	122	100.0	105	86.1	12	9.8	5	4.1
Negro	740	100.0	590	79.7	129	17.4	21	2.8
TRACT #372								
Total Families	739	100.0	667	90.2	62	8.4	10	10.4
White	152	100.0	139	90.8	9	5.9	5	3.3
Negro	584	100.0	528	90.1	53	9.1	5	.8
TRACT #379								
Total Families	170	100.0	159	93.5	11	6.5	--	---
White	77	100.0	72	93.5	5	6.5	--	---
Negro	92	100.0	86	93.5	6	6.5	--	---
TRACT #385								
Total Families	121	100.0	109	90.1	10	8.3	2	1.6
White	13	100.0	13	100.0	--	----	--	---
Negro	108	100.0	94	88.7	10	9.4	2	1.9

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #386								
Total Families	157	100.0	133	84.7	21	13.4	3	1.9
White	4	100.0	4	100.0	--	----	--	---
Negro	153	100.0	129	84.3	21	13.7	3	2.0
TRACT #387								
Total Families	45	100.0	40	88.9	5	11.1	--	---
White	2	100.0	2	100.0	--	----	--	---
Negro	43	100.0	38	88.4	5	11.6	--	---
TRACT #434								
Total Families	1478	100.0	1335	90.3	144	9.7	9	.6
White	364	100.0	339	93.1	13	3.7	2	.5
Negro	1114	100.0	977	87.7	130	11.7	7	.6
TRACT #435								
Total Families	736	100.0	648	87.8	84	11.4	6	.8
White	93	100.0	89	95.7	4	4.3	--	---
Negro	634	100.0	549	86.6	79	12.5	6	.9
TRACT #442								
Total Families	682	100.0	631	92.5	49	7.2	2	.3
White	242	100.0	229	94.6	12	5.0	1	.4
Negro	351	100.0	320	91.2	30	8.5	1	.3
TRACT #443								
Total Families	149	100.0	137	91.9	12	8.1	--	---
White	56	100.0	52	92.9	4	7.1	--	---
Negro	93	100.0	82	91.1	8	8.9	--	---

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No. Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #521								
Total Families	269	100.0	235	87.3	34	12.6	7	2.6
White	56	100.0	25	96.2	1	3.8	--	---
Negro	213	100.0	208	86.5	33	13.6	7	2.9
TRACT #522								
Total Families	292	100.0	278	95.2	13	4.5	1	.3
White	40	100.0	37	92.5	2	5.0	1	2.5
Negro	246	100.0	235	95.5	11	4.5	--	---
TRACT #535								
Total Families	270	100.0	250	92.6	18	6.7	2	.7
White	55	100.0	52	94.5	3	5.5	--	---
Negro	215	100.0	198	92.1	15	7.0	2	.9
TRACT #536								
Total Families	88	100.0	79	89.8	9	10.2	--	---
White	19	100.0	18	94.7	1	5.3	--	---
Negro	67	100.0	59	88.1	8	11.9	--	---
TRACT #537								
Total Families	124	100.0	113	95.2	6	4.8	--	---
White	20	100.0	19	95.0	1	5.0	--	---
Negro	104	100.0	99	95.2	5	4.8	--	---
TRACT #538								
Total Families	522	100.0	455	87.2	61	11.7	6	1.1
White	46	100.0	43	93.5	2	4.3	1	2.2
Negro	476	100.0	412	86.5	59	12.4	5	1.1

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No. Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #539								
Total Families	603	100.0	549	91.0	47	7.8	7	1.2
White	38	100.0	37	92.5	2	5.0	1	2.5
Negro	561	100.0	510	90.9	45	8.0	6	1.1
TRACT #540								
Total Families	94	100.0	82	87.2	11	11.7	1	1.1
White	5	100.0	4	80.0	--	----	1	20.0
Negro	89	100.0	78	87.6	11	12.4	--	----
TRACT #541								
Total Families	375	100.0	332	88.5	42	11.2	1	.3
White	16	100.0	15	93.8	1	6.2	--	----
Negro	359	100.0	317	88.3	41	11.4	1	.3
TRACT #542								
Total Families	756	100.0	650	86.0	99	13.1	7	.9
White	10	100.0	10	100.0	--	----	--	---
Negro	746	100.0	640	85.8	99	13.3	7	.9
TRACT #543								
Total Families	440	100.0	375	85.2	51	11.6	14	3.2
White	118	100.0	100	84.7	12	10.2	6	5.1
Negro	321	100.0	274	85.4	39	12.1	8	2.5
TRACT #544								
Total Families	185	100.0	154	83.3	23	12.4	8	4.3
White	18	100.0	15	83.3	2	11.1	1	5.6
Negro	167	100.0	139	83.2	21	12.6	7	4.2

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #545								
Total Families	260	100.0	228	87.7	19	7.3	13	5.0
White	---	-----	---	----	--	---	--	---
Negro	260	100.0	239	87.7	19	7.3	13	5.0
TRACT #546								
Total Families	318	100.0	258	81.1	41	12.9	19	6.0
White	53	100.0	49	92.5	4	7.5	--	---
Negro	264	100.0	209	78.8	37	14.0	19	7.2
TRACT #547								
Total Families	345	100.0	276	87.8	312	25.5	57	6.7
White	15	100.0	12	80.0	3	20.0	--	---
Negro	834	100.0	564	67.7	312	37.5	57	6.8
TRACT #548								
Total Families	486	100.0	413	85.0	50	10.3	23	4.7
White	113	100.0	103	91.2	7	6.2	3	2.6
Negro	370	100.0	308	83.2	42	11.4	20	5.4
TRACT #549								
Total Families	693	100.0	593	85.6	83	12.0	17	2.4
White	101	100.0	87	86.1	14	13.9	--	---
Negro	590	100.0	504	85.4	69	11.7	17	2.9
TRACT #550								
Total Families	288	100.0	217	75.4	51	17.7	20	6.9
White	11	100.0	10	90.9	1	9.1	--	---
Negro	278	100.0	206	74.1	49	17.8	20	7.3

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #551								
Total Families	103	100.0	91	88.3	8	7.8	4	3.9
White	1	100.0	1	100.0	--	---	--	---
Negro	101	100.0	89	88.1	8	7.9	4	4.0
TRACT #552								
Total Families	553	100.0	369	66.7	128	23.2	56	10.1
White	5	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	--	----
Negro	543	100.0	361	66.5	126	23.2	56	10.3
TRACT #553								
Total Families	999	100.0	787	78.8	166	16.6	46	4.6
White	26	100.0	25	96.2	1	3.8	--	---
Negro	973	100.0	762	78.3	165	17.0	46	4.7
TRACT #554								
Total Families	710	100.0	554	78.0	110	15.4	56	7.8
White	63	100.0	49	77.8	12	19.0	2	3.2
Negro	653	100.0	501	76.7	98	15.0	54	8.3
TRACT #555								
Total Families	734	100.0	597	81.3	104	14.2	33	4.5
White	134	100.0	115	85.8	17	12.7	2	1.5
Negro	599	100.0	481	80.3	87	14.5	31	5.2
TRACT #556								
Total Families	278	100.0	207	74.5	45	16.2	26	9.3
White	6	100.0	4	66.6	1	16.7	1	16.7
Negro	272	100.0	203	74.6	44	16.2	25	9.2

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #557								
Total Families	1340	100.0	1076	80.3	202	15.1	62	4.6
White	16	100.0	13	81.3	2	12.5	1	6.2
Negro	1330	100.0	1069	80.4	200	15.2	61	4.6
TRACT #559								
Total Families	974	100.0	786	81.0	168	17.3	17	1.7
White	69	100.0	62	89.9	6	8.7	1	1.4
Negro	902	100.0	724	80.2	162	18.0	16	1.8
TRACT #573								
Total Families	288	100.0	217	81.0	46	17.2	5	1.8
White	3	100.0	3	100.0	--	----	--	---
Negro	285	100.0	214	80.7	46	17.4	5	1.9
TRACT #574								
Total Families	758	100.0	673	88.8	124	16.2	7	.9
White	99	100.0	92	92.9	7	7.1	--	---
Negro	659	100.0	581	88.0	97	14.6	7	1.0
TRACT #575								
Total Families	1638	100.0	1347	82.3	233	14.2	58	3.5
White	173	100.0	154	89.0	13	7.5	6	3.5
Negro	1461	100.0	1193	81.7	220	15.1	51	3.5
TRACT #576								
Total Families	856	100.0	627	73.3	152	17.8	73	8.5
White	45	100.0	39	86.7	4	8.9	2	4.4
Negro	808	100.0	585	72.4	152	18.8	71	8.8

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #577								
Total Families	1277	100.0	943	74.1	233	18.4	92	7.2
White	28	100.0	23	82.1	5	17.9	--	---
Negro	1249	100.0	915	74.1	228	18.5	92	7.4
TRACT #57[illegible]								
Total Families	779	100.0	608	77.1	146	18.5	35	4.4
White	14	100.0	14	100.0	---	----	--	---
Negro	771	100.0	580	75.0	146	18.9	35	4.5
TRACT #579								
Total Families	403	100.0	331	88.2	42	10.3	6	1.5
White	7	100.0	7	100.0	---	----	--	---
Negro	402	100.0	354	89.1	42	10.4	6	1.5
TRACT #58[illegible]								
Total Families	278	100.0	249	89.6	27	9.7	2	.7
White	---	-----	---	----	---	----	--	---
Negro	267	100.0	238	89.1	27	10.1	2	.8
TRACT #581								
Total Families	1161	100.0	905	1.3	152	13.8	54	4.9
White	21	100.0	17	81.0	2	9.5	2	9.5
Negro	1140	100.0	878	81.3	150	13.9	52	4.8
TRACT #582								
Total Families	1258	100.0	930	69.0	280	22.2	148	11.8
White	23	100.0	19	85.6	2	8.7	2	8.7
Negro	1234	100.0	810	65.7	278	22.5	146	11.8

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #503								
Total Families	1351	100.0	1009	73.0	280	20.3	92	6.7
White	11	100.0	9	81.8	2	18.2	--	---
Negro	1337	100.0	997	75.0	278	20.3	92	6.7
TRACT #504								
Total Families	1019	100.0	759	74.5	219	21.5	41	4.0
White	35	100.0	31	88.6	4	11.4	--	---
Negro	984	100.0	728	74.0	215	21.8	41	4.2
TRACT #505								
Total Families	795	100.0	621	78.1	149	18.7	25	3.2
White	6	100.0	5	83.3	1	16.7	--	---
Negro	789	100.0	616	78.1	148	18.7	25	3.2
TRACT #506								
Total Families	1836	100.0	1385	75.4	353	19.2	98	5.4
White	31	100.0	26	83.9	5	16.1	--	---
Negro	1799	100.0	1354	75.3	347	19.3	98	5.4
TRACT #507								
Total Families	1125	100.0	810	72.0	229	20.4	86	7.6
White	18	100.0	14	77.8	2	11.1	2	11.1
Negro	1106	100.0	795	71.9	227	20.5	84	7.6
TRACT #508								
Total Families	231	100.0	176	72.2	42	18.2	13	5.6
White	2	100.0	2	100.0	---	----	--	---
Negro	229	100.0	174	76.0	42	18.3	13	5.7

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #589								
Total Families	1014	100.0	686	67.8	247	24.4	79	7.8
White	10	100.0	7	70.0	2	20.0	1	10.0
Negro	1000	100.0	679	67.9	244	24.4	77	7.7
TRACT #590								
Total Families	372	100.0	255	68.6	96	25.8	21	5.6
White	14	100.0	12	85.7	2	14.3	--	---
Negro	358	100.0	243	67.9	94	26.2	21	5.9
TRACT #591								
Total Families	1795	100.0	1347	75.0	350	19.5	98	5.5
White	91	100.0	86	94.5	5	5.5	--	---
Negro	1702	100.0	1259	74.0	345	20.3	98	5.7
TRACT #592								
Total Families	1140	100.0	799	70.1	241	21.1	100	8.8
White	11	100.0	10	90.9	---	----	1	9.1
Negro	1129	100.0	789	69.9	241	21.3	99	8.8
TRACT #5[illegible]								
Total Families	576	100.0	475	82.5	86	14.9	15	2.6
White	14	100.0	12	85.7	2	----	--	14.3
Negro	560	100.0	461	82.3	84	15.0	15	2.7
TRACT #5[illegible]1								
Total Families	1461	100.0	1049	71.8	301	20.6	111	7.6
White	23	100.0	22	95.7	1	4.3	---	---
Negro	1432	100.0	1021	71.3	300	20.9	111	7.8

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #602								
Total Families	1701	100.0	1248	73.4	358	21.0	95	5.6
White	33	100.0	31	93.9	2	6.1	--	---
Negro	1666	100.0	1215	72.9	356	21.4	95	5.7
TRACT #603								
Total Families	1295	100.0	949	73.3	280	21.6	66	5.1
White	27	100.0	26	96.3	---	----	1	3.7
Negro	1262	100.0	918	72.7	279	22.1	65	5.2
TRACT #604								
Total Families	2288	100.0	1784	78.0	428	18.7	76	3.3
White	47	100.0	44	93.6	3	6.4	--	---
Negro	2237	100.0	1736	77.6	425	19.0	76	3.4
TRACT #605								
Total Families	886	100.0	651	73.5	187	21.1	48	5.4
White	24	100.0	21	87.5	3	12.5	--	---
Negro	861	100.0	629	73.0	184	21.4	48	5.6
TRACT #606								
Total Families	773	100.0	620	80.2	134	17.3	19	2.5
White	46	100.0	43	93.5	3	6.5	--	---
Negro	725	100.0	575	79.3	131	18.1	19	2.6
TRACT #607								
Total Families	1422	100.0	1190	83.7	201	14.1	31	2.2
White	283	100.0	263	92.9	18	6.4	2	.7
Negro	1132	100.0	920	81.2	183	16.2	29	2.6

TABLE 16 (Continued)

	Total Families		No Sub Heads		One Sub Head		Two or More Sub Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRACT #625								
Total Families	2079	100.0	1730	83.2	314	15.1	35	1.7
White	290	100.0	258	89.0	32	11.0	--	---
Negro	1771	100.0	1454	82.1	282	15.9	35	2.0
TRACT #634								
Total Families	564	100.0	473	83.9	85	15.1	6	1.0
White	132	100.0	113	85.6	18	13.6	1	.8
Negro	432	100.0	360	83.3	67	15.5	5	1.2
TRACT #683								
Total Families	126	100.0	99	78.6	25	19.8	2	1.6
White	13	100.0	12	92.3	1	7.7	--	---
Negro	113	100.0	87	77.0	24	21.2	2	1.8
TRACT #685								
Total Families	181	100.0	154	85.1	24	13.3	3	1.6
White	7	100.0	7	100.0	--	----	--	---
Negro	174	100.0	147	84.5	24	13.8	3	1.7
TRACT #861								
Total Families	774	100.0	677	87.5	91	11.7	6	.8
White	292	100.0	263	90.1	27	9.2	2	.7
Negro	479	100.0	411	85.8	64	13.4	4	.8
TRACT #934								
Total Families	465	100.0	389	83.7	68	14.6	8	1.7
White	43	100.0	40	93.0	3	7.0	--	---
Negro	421	100.0	348	82.7	65	15.4	8	1.9
TRACT #935								
Total Families	559	100.0	483	86.4	71	12.7	5	.9
White	57	100.0	51	89.5	6	10.5	--	---
Negro	502	100.0	432	86.1	65	12.9	5	1.0

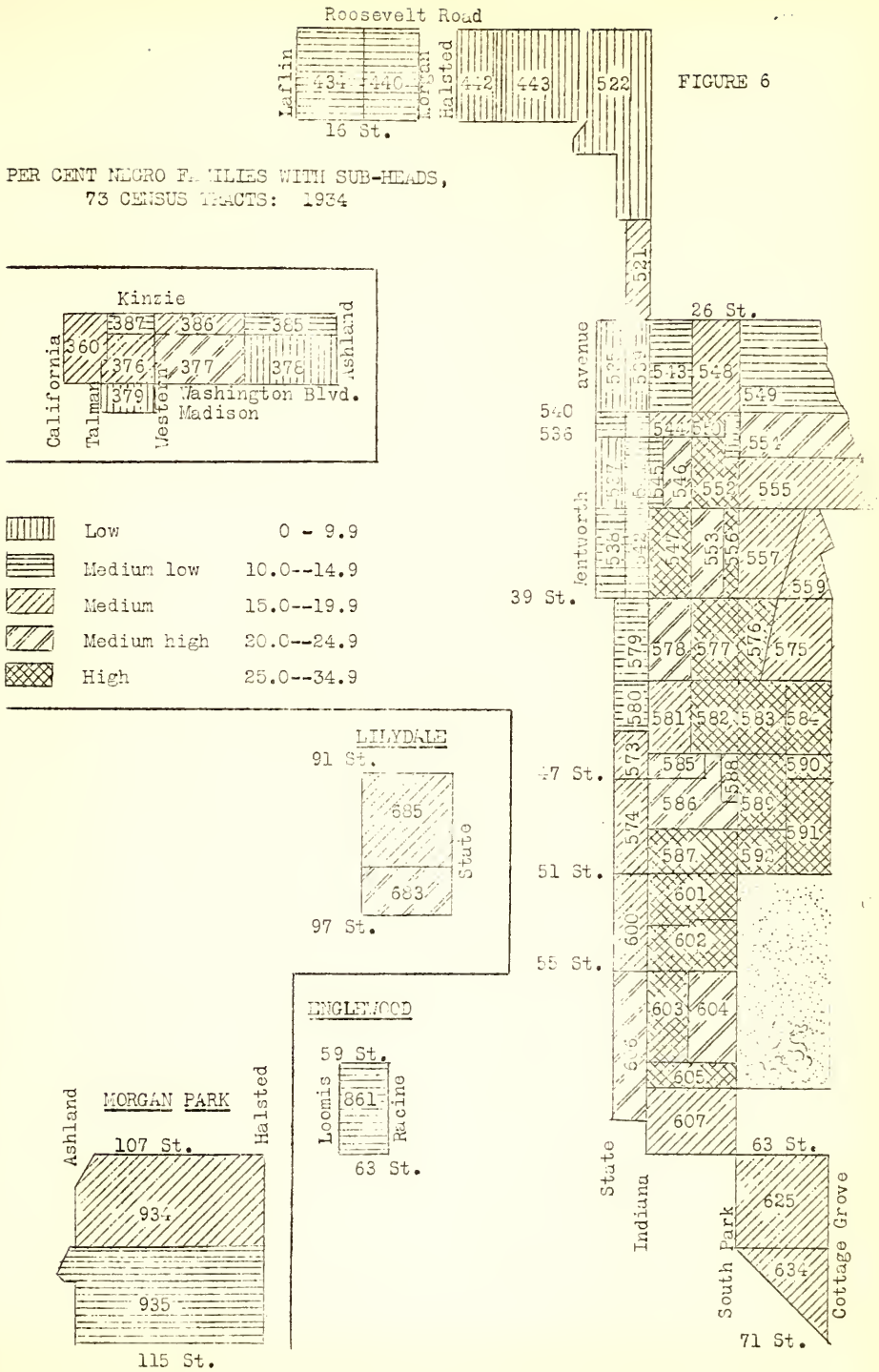


FIGURE 6

PER CENT NEGRO FAMILIES WITH SUB-HEADS,
73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934

TABLE 17

FAMILIES IN QUASI-FAMILY GROUPS, 1930 FOR 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Total Population	Quasi-Family Groups		Per Cent Distribution by Type				
				Hotels	Boarding, Lodging Houses	Schools	Institutions	Other
		Total Number	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Total	239,385	7,764	3.2	.7	1.3	.1	1.0	.1
360	2,276	122	5.4	---	---	2.8	2.6	---
376	1,989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
377	4,174	358	8.6	---	7.8	.8	---	---
378	3,550	460	12.9	1.61	9.7	.7	.9	---
379	931	100	10.7	----	2.0	---	8.7	---
385	534	---	----	----	---	---	---	---
386	727	---	----	----	---	---	---	---
387	259	---	----	----	---	---	---	---
434	7,271	12	.2	----	.2	---	---	---
440	3,660	---	---	----	---	---	---	---
442	2,740	8	.3	---	---	---	.3	---
443	566	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
521	874	76	8.7	---	---	---	8.7	---
522	1,030	27	2.6	1.4	1.2	---	---	---
535	1,315	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
536	493	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
537	484	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
538	2,021	30	1.5	1.5	---	---	---	---
539	2,465	287	11.6	6.7	3.0	---	1.9	---
540	512	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
541	1,617	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
542	2,913	48	1.6	---	---	---	1.6	---
543	2,830	485	17.1	6.0	7.8	---	3.3	---
544	820	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
545	701	62	8.9	2.6	6.3	---	---	---
546	1,445	113	7.8	---	3.7	---	4.1	---
547	4,036	199	4.9	.5	2.9	---	1.5	---
548	3,414	381	11.2	1.7	5.6	.4	2.7	.8
549	3,339	590	17.7	---	---	---	17.7	---
550	1,340	8	.6	.6	---	---	---	---
551	481	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
552	3,614	73	2.0	---	2.0	---	---	---
553	4,870	104	2.1	.18	1.9	---	---	---
554	4,596	101	2.2	----	.9	---	1.3	---
555	3,721	162	4.3	2.6	.8	---	.9	---

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Total Population	Quasi-Family Groups		Per Cent Distribution by Type				
				Hotels	Boarding, Lodging Houses	Schools	Institutions	Other
		Total Number	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
556	1,351	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
557	6,220	39	.6	---	.4	.2	---	---
559	4,139	66	1.6	1.3	.3	---	---	---
573	1,220	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
574	3,222	32	1.0	1.0	---	---	---	---
575	7,815	298	3.8	3.5	.3	---	---	---
576	4,699	438	9.3	6.8	2.2	---	---	.3
577	5,557	129	2.3	---	2.2	---	.1	---
578	3,666	50	1.4	.4	.4	---	.6	---
579	1,564	16	1.0	---	1.0	---	---	---
580	1,116	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
581	4,219	57	1.4	---	---	---	1.0	.4
582	6,299	75	1.2	---	1.2	---	---	---
583	6,345	169	2.6	---	1.1	---	.2	1.3
584	4,549	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
585	3,195	17	.5	---	.5	---	---	---
586	6,888	383	5.5	.8	4.1	---	.6	---
587	4,971	368	7.4	1.9	.4	.5	2.1	2.5
588	1,245	113	9.1	---	3.6	---	---	5.5
589	5,619	293	5.2	---	2.3	---	2.9	---
590	1,332	4	.3	---	---	---	.3	---
591	8,127	202	2.5	---	.8	1.7	---	---
592	5,357	397	7.4	---	1.3	---	6.1	---
600	2,301	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
601	6,401	255	4.0	---	.5	---	3.5	---
602	7,275	186	2.6	1.1	---	---	1.5	---
603	5,758	45	.8	---	.3	---	.5	---
604	9,192	94	1.0	---	1.0	---	---	---
605	3,677	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
606	3,468	5	.1	---	---	---	.1	---
607	5,644	134	2.4	1.6	.7	.1	---	---
625	8,669	79	.9	.6	.2	---	.1	---
634	2,236	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
683	454	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
685	608	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
861	3,170	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
934	1,897	14	.7	---	---	---	.7	---
935	1,992	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE 18

FAMILIES BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT ADDRESS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	360		376		377		378	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	444.	100.1	459	100.1	873	100.1	749	100.0
Under 4 mos.	35	7.9	49	10.7	114	13.1	74	9.9
4-11 mos.	90	20.3	96	20.9	157	18.0	102	13.6
12-23 mos.	40	9.0	50	10.9	75	8.6	81	10.8
2-2 11/12 yrs.	43	9.7	57	12.4	116	13.3	98	13.1
3-3 11/12 yrs.	39	8.8	32	7.0	79	9.0	72	9.6
4-4 11/12 yrs.	27	6.1	33	7.2	60	6.9	79	10.5
5-9 yrs.	84	18.9	76	16.6	130	14.9	145	19.4
10 yrs. & over	85	19.4	66	14.4	142	16.3	98	13.1

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	379		385		386		387	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	171	100.0	129	100.2	158	100.0	45	100.0
Under 4 mos.	24	14.0	9	7.0	13	8.2	3	6.7
4-11 mos.	41	24.0	20	15.5	19	12.0	9	20.0
12-23 mos.	25	14.6	14	10.9	18	11.4	1	2.2
2-2 11/12 yrs.	19	11.1	26	20.2	18	11.4	6	13.3
3-3 11/12 yrs.	12	7.0	13	10.1	21	13.3	5	11.1
4-4 11/12 yrs.	12	7.0	8	6.2	12	7.6	2	4.4
5-9 yrs.	17	9.9	25	19.4	34	21.5	11	24.5
10 yrs. & over	21	12.3	14	10.9	23	14.6	8	17.8

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	434 No.	434 Per Cent	440 No.	440 Per Cent	442 No.	442 Per Cent	443 No.	443 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,495	100.0	742	100.0	685	100.1	150	100.1
Under 4 mos.	164	11.0	84	11.3	91	13.3	16	10.7
4-11 mos.	277	18.5	147	19.8	145	21.2	14	9.3
12-23 mos.	160	10.7	94	12.7	77	11.2	10	6.7
2-2 11/12 yrs.	241	16.1	104	14.0	65	9.5	22	14.7
3-3 11/12 yrs.	157	10.5	94	12.7	61	8.9	30	20.0
4-4 11/12 yrs.	108	7.2	55	7.4	34	5.0	13	8.7
5-9 yrs.	234	15.7	100	13.5	108	15.8	21	14.0
10 yrs. & over	154	10.3	64	8.6	104	15.2	24	16.0

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	521 No.	521 Per Cent	522 No.	522 Per Cent	535 No.	535 Per Cent	536 No.	536 Per Cent
TOTAL	273	100.0	297	100.0	270	100.0	88	100.0
Under 4 mos.	17	6.2	16	5.4	20	7.4	7	8.0
4-11 mos.	72	26.4	49	16.5	27	10.0	15	17.0
12-23 mos.	42	15.4	54	18.2	20	7.4	4	4.5
2-2 11/12 yrs.	46	16.8	55	18.5	33	12.2	8	9.1
3-3 11/12 yrs.	20	7.3	34	11.4	27	10.0	8	9.1
4-4 11/12 yrs.	11	4.0	25	8.4	31	11.5	4	4.5
5-9 yrs.	30	11.0	41	13.8	53	19.6	19	21.6
10 yrs. & over.	35	12.8	23	7.7	59	21.9	23	26.1

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	537 No.	537 Per Cent	538 No.	538 Per Cent	539 No.	539 Per Cent	540 No.	540 Per Cent
TOTAL	125	100.0	522	100.0	612	100.0	97	100.1
Under 4 mos.	1	.8	41	7.9	70	11.4	10	10.3
4-11 mos.	34	27.2	72	13.8	141	23.0	15	15.5
12-23 mos.	19	15.2	71	13.6	68	11.1	13	13.4
2-2 11/12 yrs.	14	11.2	76	14.6	68	11.1	12	12.4
3-3 11/12 yrs.	15	12.0	55	10.5	66	10.8	9	9.3
4-4 11/12 yrs.	7	5.6	45	8.6	47	7.7	6	6.2
5-9 yrs.	22	17.6	81	15.5	70	11.4	17	17.5
10 yrs. & over	13	10.4	81	15.5	82	13.4	15	15.5

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	541 No.	541 Per Cent	542 No.	542 Per Cent	543 No.	543 Per Cent	544 No.	544 Per Cent
TOTAL	376	100.0	761	100.0	450	100.1	198	100.0
Under 4 mos.	57	15.2	95	12.5	62	13.8	29	14.6
4-11 mos.	81	21.5	151	19.8	103	22.9	49	24.7
12-23 mos.	40	10.6	100	13.1	67	14.9	31	15.7
2-2 11/12 yrs.	32	8.5	93	12.2	49	10.9	13	6.6
3-3 11/12 yrs.	29	7.7	88	11.6	30	6.7	16	8.1
4-4 11/12 yrs.	21	5.6	65	8.5	25	5.6	14	7.1
5-9 yrs.	59	15.7	90	11.8	60	13.3	25	12.6
10 yrs. & over	57	15.2	79	10.4	54	12.0	21	10.6

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	545 No.	545 Per Cent	546 No.	546 Per Cent	547 No.	547 Per Cent	548 No.	548 Per Cent
TOTAL	261	100.3	321	100.0	861	100.0	512	100.0
Under 4 mos.	50	19.2	53	16.5	86	10.0	103	20.1
4-11 mos.	74	28.4	80	24.9	188	21.8	101	19.7
12-23 mos.	26	10.0	34	10.6	145	16.8	60	11.7
2-2 11/12 yrs.	38	14.6	36	11.2	147	17.1	46	9.0
3-3 11/12 yrs.	31	11.9	22	6.9	91	10.6	36	7.0
4-4 11/12 yrs.	8	3.1	17	5.3	55	6.4	20	3.9
5-9 yrs.	20	7.7	42	13.1	97	11.3	67	13.1
10 yrs. & over	14	5.4	37	11.5	52	6.0	79	15.4

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	549 No.	549 Per Cent	550 No.	550 Per Cent	551 No.	551 Per Cent	552 No.	552 Per Cent
TOTAL	695	100.0	288	100.0	107	100.0	582	100.0
Under 4 mos.	90	12.9	34	11.8	23	21.5	77	13.2
4-11 mos.	163	23.5	77	26.7	13	12.1	136	23.4
12-23 mos.	83	11.9	36	12.5	14	13.1	79	13.6
2-2 11/12 yrs.	89	12.8	24	8.3	12	11.2	60	10.3
3-3 11/12 yrs.	54	7.8	22	7.6	13	12.1	46	7.9
4-4 11/12 yrs.	41	5.9	18	6.2	7	6.5	28	4.8
5-9 yrs.	86	12.4	38	13.2	11	10.3	68	11.7
10 yrs. & over	89	12.8	39	13.5	14	13.1	88	15.1

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Census Tracts	553		554		555		556	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,016	101.1	763	100.1	744	100.0	279	100.0
Under 4 mos.	148	14.6	119	15.6	108	14.5	35	12.5
4-11 mos.	250	24.6	150	19.7	136	18.3	47	16.8
12-23 mos.	118	11.6	81	10.6	117	15.7	51	18.3
2-2 11/12 yrs.	93	9.2	83	10.9	94	12.6	37	13.3
3-3 11/12 yrs.	83	8.2	47	6.2	54	7.3	21	7.5
4-4 11/12 yrs.	28	2.8	37	4.8	39	5.2	10	3.6
5-9 yrs.	111	10.9	102	13.4	81	10.9	41	14.7
10 yrs. & over	185	18.2	144	18.9	115	15.5	37	13.3

Census Tracts	557		559		573		574	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,353	100.0	978	100.0	273	100.1	791	100.0
Under 4 mos.	160	11.8	155	15.8	20	7.3	99	12.5
4-11 mos.	289	21.4	208	21.3	57	20.9	135	17.1
12-23 mos.	219	16.2	122	12.5	36	13.2	80	10.1
2-2 11/12 yrs.	176	13.0	108	11.0	35	12.8	103	13.0
3-3 11/12 yrs.	126	9.3	96	9.8	44	16.1	72	9.1
4-4 11/12 yrs.	71	5.2	56	5.7	13	4.8	52	6.6
5-9 yrs.	161	11.9	124	12.7	40	14.7	121	15.3
10 yrs. & over	151	11.2	109	11.1	28	10.3	129	16.3

Census Tracts	575		576		577		578	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,655	100.0	875	100.2	1,277	100.1	792	100.0
Under 4 mos.	291	17.6	117	13.4	260	20.4	146	18.4
4-11 mos.	341	20.6	200	22.9	332	26.0	220	27.8
12-23 mos.	179	10.8	131	15.0	191	15.0	112	14.1
2-2 11/12 yrs.	178	10.8	125	14.3	114	8.9	92	11.6
3-3 11/12 yrs.	136	8.2	55	6.3	69	5.4	54	6.8
4-4 11/12 yrs.	88	5.3	33	3.8	46	3.6	32	4.0
5-9 yrs.	202	12.2	112	12.8	157	12.3	83	10.5
10 yrs. & over	240	14.5	102	11.7	108	8.5	53	6.7

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	579 No.	579 Per Cent	580 No.	580 Per Cent	581 No.	581 Per Cent	582 No.	582 Per Cent
TOTAL	429	100.1	280	100.0	1,109	100.1	1,453	100.0
Under 4 mos.	48	11.2	35	12.5	238	21.5	245	16.9
4-11 mos.	57	13.3	62	22.1	368	33.2	411	28.3
12-23 mos.	63	14.7	10	3.6	157	14.2	235	16.2
2-2 11/12 yrs.	62	14.5	51	18.2	92	8.3	169	11.6
3-3 11/12 yrs.	50	11.7	32	11.4	68	6.1	100	6.9
4-4 11/12 yrs.	30	7.0	27	9.6	28	2.5	53	3.6
5-9 yrs.	58	13.5	34	12.1	105	9.6	143	9.8
10 yrs. & over	61	14.2	29	10.4	52	4.7	97	6.7

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	583 No.	583 Per Cent	584 No.	584 Per Cent	585 No.	585 Per Cent	586 No.	586 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,408	90.0	1,030	100.0	803	100.0	1,836	100.0
Under 4 mos.	233	16.6	132	12.8	124	15.4	339	18.5
4-11 mos.	371	26.4	270	26.2	187	23.3	590	32.1
12-23 mos.	213	15.1	134	13.0	135	16.8	254	13.8
2-2 11/12 yrs.	139	9.9	114	11.1	136	16.9	191	10.4
3-3 11/12 yrs.	98	7.0	94	9.1	75	9.3	97	5.3
4-4 11/12 yrs.	37	2.6	42	4.1	89	11.1	60	3.3
5-9 yrs.	158	11.2	118	11.5	41	5.1	202	11.0
10 yrs. & over	157	11.2	126	12.2	16	2.0	103	5.6

Census Tracts / Length of Residence	587 No.	587 Per Cent	588 No.	588 Per Cent	589 No.	589 Per Cent	590 No.	590 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,143	100.0	232	100.0	1,082	94.9	372	100.0
Under 4 mos.	192	16.8	56	24.1	167	15.4	43	11.6
4-11 mos.	344	30.1	58	25.0	279	25.8	112	30.1
12-23 mos.	188	16.4	39	16.8	179	16.5	64	17.2
2-2 11/12 yrs.	113	9.9	27	11.6	91	8.4	48	12.9
3-3 11/12 yrs.	86	7.5	13	5.6	78	7.2	24	6.5
4-4 11/12 yrs.	45	3.9	17	7.3	53	4.9	14	3.8
5-9 yrs.	129	11.3	20	8.6	162	15.0	33	8.9
10 yrs. & over	46	4.0	2	.9	73	6.7	34	9.1

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Census Tracts	591		592		600		601	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,789	100.1	1,142	6[illegible].9	58[illegible]	100.0	1,482	100.0
Under 4 mos.	280	15.6	230	20.1	49	8.4	217	14.6
4-11 mos.	540	30.0	357	31.3	102	17.5	410	27.7
12-23 mos.	280	15.6	188	16.5	75	12.8	301	20.3
2-2 11/12 yrs.	154	8.6	117	10.2	80	13.7	195	13.2
3-3 11/12 yrs.	113	6.3	61	5.3	45	7.7	96	6.5
4-4 11/12 yrs.	61	3.4	31	2.7	32	5.5	51	3.4
5-9 yrs.	230	12.8	126	11.0	77	13.2	155	10.5
10 yrs. & over	141	7.8	32	2.8	124	21.2	57	3.8

Census Tracts	602		603		604		605	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,709	100.1	1,306	100.1	2,301	98.9	893	100.0
Under 4 mos.	379	22.2	173	13.2	470	20.4	191	21.4
4-11 mos.	519	30.4	388	29.7	750	32.6	230	25.8
12-23 mos.	256	15.0	253	19.4	463	20.1	128	14.3
2-2 11/12 yrs.	174	10.2	134	10.3	251	10.9	116	13.0
3-3 11/12 yrs.	94	5.5	70	5.4	128	5.6	69	7.7
4-4 11/12 yrs.	65	3.8	65	5.0	77	3.3	51	5.7
5-9 yrs.	181	10.6	163	12.5	156	6.8	90	10.1
10 yrs. & over	41	2.4	60	4.6	6	.3	18	2.0

Census Tracts	606		607		625		634	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	776	100.1	1,442	100.1	2,088	100.0	570	100.1
Under 4 mos.	67	8.6	197	13.7	169	8.1	69	12.1
4-11 mos.	169	21.8	506	35.1	507	24.3	71	12.5
12-23 mos.	89	11.5	241	16.7	287	13.7	78	13.7
2-2 11/12 yrs.	79	10.2	180	12.5	223	10.7	66	11.6
3-3 11/12 yrs.	65	8.4	91	6.3	155	7.4	58	10.2
4-4 11/12 yrs.	45	5.8	82	5.7	116	5.6	37	6.5
5-9 yrs.	114	14.7	101	7.0	339	16.2	103	18.1
10 yrs. & over	148	19.1	44	3.1	292	14.0	88	15.4

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Census Tracts	683		685		861		934	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	127	100.1	183	100.0	776	100.0	467	100.1
Under 4 mos.	4	3.1	7	3.8	52	6.7	26	5.6
4-11 mos.	14	11.0	22	12.0	138	17.8	64	13.7
12-23 mos.	5	4.0	15	8.2	97	12.5	33	7.1
2-2 11/12 yrs.	9	7.1	9	4.9	76	9.8	34	7.3
3-3 11/12 yrs.	11	8.7	10	5.5	45	5.8	21	4.5
4-4 11/12 yrs.	11	8.7	11	6.0	43	5.5	33	7.1
5-9 yrs.	49	38.6	39	21.3	119	15.3	115	24.6
10 yrs. & over	24	18.9	70	38.3	206	26.5	141	30.2

Census Tracts	935		TOTAL 73 TRACTS	
Length of Residence	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	361	100.0	53,973	100.0
Under 4 mos.	49	8.7	7,756	14.4
4-11 mos.	59	10.5	13,078	24.2
12-23 mos.	48	8.6	7,596	14.1
2-2 11/12 yrs.	40	7.1	6,174	11.4
3-3 11/12 yrs.	51	9.1	4,182	7.7
4-4 11/12 yrs.	25	4.5	2,774	5.1
5-9 yrs.	165	29.4	6,842	12.7
10 yrs. & over	124	22.1	5,571	10.3

TABLE 19

FAMILIES RESIDING LESS THAN 1 YEAR, LESS THAN 2 YEARS, AND 5 YEARS AND OVER AT ADDRESS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Less Than 1 Year		Less Than 2 Years		5 Years and Over	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TOTAL	20,834	33.6	28,450	52.7	12,413	23.0
360	125	28.2	165	37.2	170	38.3
376	145	31.6	195	42.5	142	30.9
377	271	31.0	346	39.6	272	31.2
378	176	23.5	257	34.3	243	32.4
379	65	38.0	90	52.6	38	22.2
385	39	22.5	43	33.3	39	30.2
386	32	20.2	50	31.6	57	36.1
387	12	26.7	13	28.9	19	42.2
434	441	29.5	601	40.2	388	26.0
440	231	31.1	325	43.8	164	22.1
442	236	34.4	313	45.7	212	30.9
443	30	20.0	40	26.7	45	30.0
521	89	32.6	131	48.0	65	23.8
522	65	21.9	119	40.1	64	21.5
533	47	17.4	67	24.8	112	41.5
536	32	25.0	26	29.5	42	47.7
537	35	28.0	54	43.2	35	28.0
538	113	31.6	184	35.2	162	31.0
539	111	34.5	279	45.6	152	24.8
540	35	25.8	38	39.2	32	33.0
541	138	36.7	178	47.3	116	30.8
542	136	32.3	346	45.5	169	22.2
543	165	36.7	232	51.5	114	25.3
544	73	39.1	109	55.0	46	23.2
545	134	47.5	150	57.5	34	13.0
546	133	41.4	167	52.0	79	24.6
547	274	31.8	419	48.7	149	17.3
548	204	39.8	264	51.6	146	28.5
549	253	36.4	336	48.3	175	25.2
550	111	38.5	147	51.0	77	26.7
551	36	33.6	50	46.7	25	23.4
552	213	36.6	292	50.2	156	26.8
553	398	39.2	516	50.8	296	29.1
554	269	35.2	350	45.9	246	32.2
555	244	32.8	361	48.5	196	26.3
556	82	29.4	133	47.7	78	28.0
557	449	33.2	668	49.4	312	23.0

TABLE 19 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Less Than 1 Year		Less Than 2 Years		5 Years and Over	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
559	363	37.1	485	49.6	233	23.8
573	77	28.2	113	41.4	68	24.9
574	234	29.6	314	39.7	250	31.6
575	632	38.2	811	49.0	442	26.7
576	317	36.2	448	51.2	214	24.4
577	592	46.4	783	61.3	265	20.8
578	366	46.2	478	60.4	136	17.2
579	105	24.5	168	39.2	119	27.7
580	97	34.6	107	38.2	63	22.5
581	606	54.6	763	68.8	158	14.2
582	656	45.1	891	61.3	240	16.5
583	604	43.0	817	58.1	315	22.4
584	402	39.0	536	52.0	244	23.7
585	311	38.7	446	55.5	57	7.1
586	929	50.6	1,183	64.4	305	16.6
587	536	46.9	724	63.3	175	15.3
588	114	49.1	153	65.9	22	9.5
589	446	41.2	635	57.8	235	21.7
590	155	41.7	219	58.9	67	18.0
591	820	45.6	1,100	61.1	371	20.6
592	587	51.4	775	67.9	158	13.8
600	151	25.8	226	38.7	201	34.4
601	627	42.3	928	62.6	212	14.3
602	898	52.5	1,154	67.5	222	13.0
603	561	43.0	814	62.3	223	17.1
604	1,220	53.0	1,683	73.1	162	7.0
605	421	47.1	549	61.5	108	12.1
606	236	30.4	325	41.9	262	33.8
607	703	48.8	944	65.5	145	10.0
625	676	32.4	963	46.1	631	30.2
634	140	24.6	218	38.2	191	33.5
683	18	14.2	23	18.1	73	57.5
685	29	15.8	44	24.0	109	59.6
861	190	24.5	287	37.0	325	41.9
934	90	19.3	123	26.3	256	54.8
935	108	19.2	156	27.8	289	51.5

FIGURE 7

PER CENT FAMILIES RESIDING 5 YEARS AND OVER AT PRESENT ADDRESS, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934

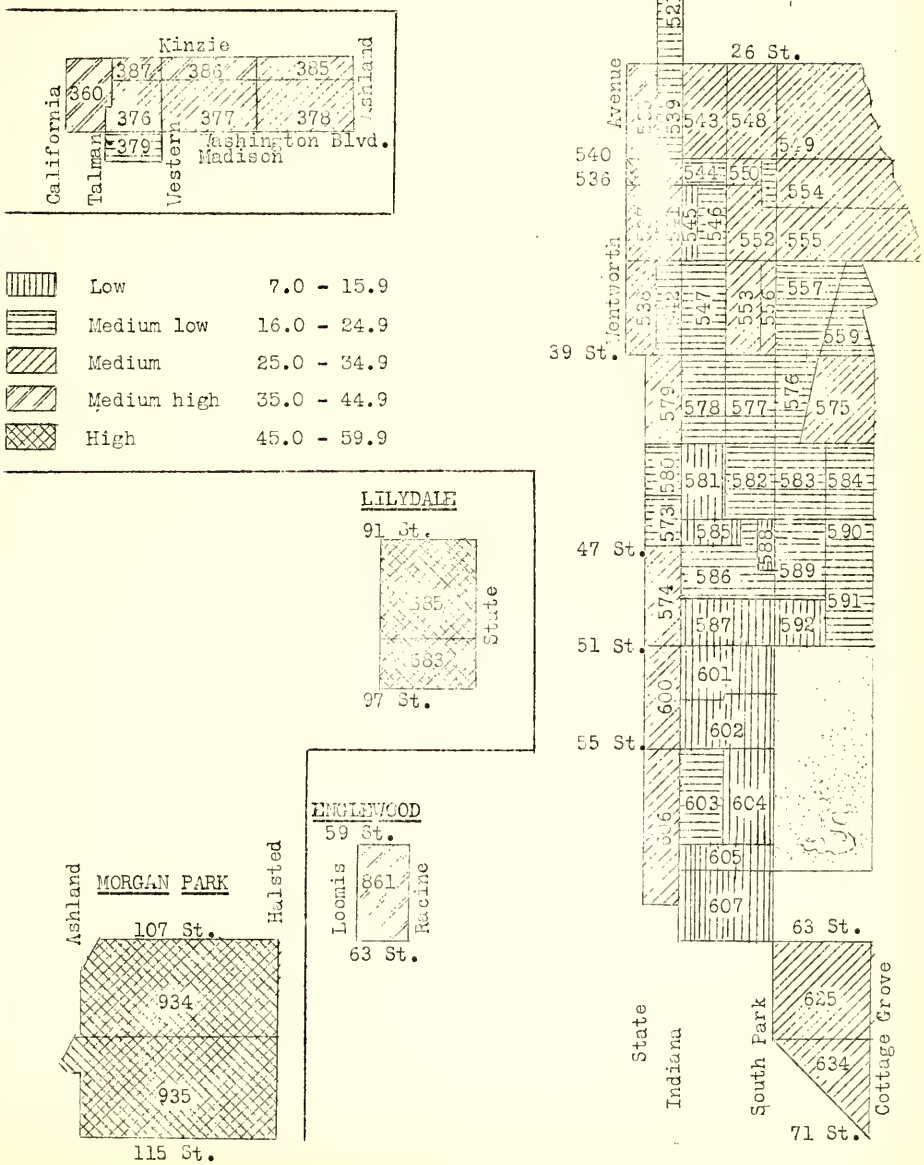


TABLE 20

MEDIAN LENGTH OF RESIDENCE FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Median Length of Residence		Census Tracts	Median Length of Residence	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
TOTAL	1	9.7			
360	3	4.3	559	2	.4
376	2	7.3	573	2	8.1
377	2	9.4	574	2	9.5
378	3	3.3	575	2	1.1
379	1	9.8	576	1	11.0
385	2	9.9	577	1	2.9
386	3	6.3	578	1	3.3
387	3	8.4	579	2	9.0
434	2	7.3	580	2	7.8
440	2	5.3	581	-	10.9
442	2	5.4	582	1	3.6
443	3	5.2	583	1	5.6
521	2	1.4	584	1	10.1
522	2	6.4	585	1	8.0
535	4	3.1	586	-	11.9
536	4	6.0	587	1	2.8
537	2	7.3	588	1	.6
538	3	.2	589	1	6.4
539	2	4.8	590	1	5.8
540	2	10.5	591	1	3.4
541	2	3.8	592	-	11.6
542	2	4.5	600	2	9.9
543	1	10.7	601	1	4.5
544	1	8.1	602	-	11.8
545	1	3.0	603	1	4.4
546	1	9.7	604	-	11.3
547	2	.9	605	1	2.4
548	1	10.4	606	2	9.6
549	2	1.6	607	1	.9
550	1	11.0	625	2	4.4
551	2	3.5	634	3	.2
552	1	11.8	683	5	11.6
553	1	11.2	685	7	2.9
554	2	4.6	861	3	6.7
555	2	1.4	934	5	11.7
556	2	2.1	935	5	3.1
557	2	.6			

TABLE 21

FAMILIES PAYING SPECIFIED EQUIVALENT MONTHLY RENTAL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	Less Than $20		Less Than $30		$50 and Over	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TOTAL	19,337	36.3	33,517	62.9	4,060	7.6
360	138	31.2	319	72.0	16	3.6
376	309	67.5	426	93.0	3	0.6
377	525	60.2	761	87.3	17	1.9
378	507	68.2	715	96.2	9	1.2
379	137	80.6	157	92.4	4	2.4
385	102	79.1	126	97.7	---	----
386	126	80.3	148	94.3	---	----
387	36	80.0	43	95.6	---	----
434	1,375	92.3	1,477	99.1	5	0.3
440	693	98.8	727	98.4	7	0.9
442	643	94.0	669	97.8	3	0.4
443	133	89.3	136	91.3	1	0.7
521	179	66.5	262	97.4	---	----
522	349	84.7	286	97.3	3	1.0
535	235	87.4	248	92.2	5	1.8
536	67	76.1	80	90.9	2	2.3
537	106	86.2	116	97.3	1	0.8
538	398	76.2	484	92.7	3	0.6
539	453	84.0	519	95.2	3	0.6
540	85	89.5	90	94.7	---	----
541	251	66.9	362	96.5	1	0.3
542	596	79.8	730	97.7	5	0.7
543	173	40.9	332	78.5	23	5.4
544	90	46.9	129	67.2	14	7.3
545	180	72.3	232	93.2	12	4.8
546	122	40.1	198	65.1	22	7.3
547	312	37.1	554	65.9	32	3.8
548	244	49.2	368	74.2	56	11.3
549	417	61.1	583	85.5	21	3.1
550	122	44.5	189	69.0	13	4.7
551	54	56.3	83	86.5	5	5.2
552	246	42.6	352	61.0	20	3.5
553	426	42.7	670	67.1	92	9.2
554	317	41.9	557	73.7	70	9.2
555	319	43.8	492	67.6	95	13.0
556	41	14.7	94	33.8	80	28.8
557	610	45.1	984	72.7	73	5.4

TABLE 21 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Less Than $20		Less Than $30		$50 and Over	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
559	461	48.7	754	79.7	57	6.0
573	184	71.0	239	92.3	---	----
574	598	70.0	759	88.9	1	0.1
575	608	37.0	1,201	73.1	96	5.8
576	181	20.8	544	62.4	105	12.0
577	294	23.4	659	52.4	96	7.6
578	190	24.2	468	59.6	21	2.7
579	272	65.7	403	97.3	1	0.2
580	153	55.0	246	88.5	4	1.4
581	358	32.5	707	64.3	101	9.2
582	299	20.9	646	45.1	110	7.7
583	285	20.9	697	51.1	203	14.9
584	313	30.8	768	75.7	51	5.0
585	108	13.6	256	32.2	184	23.1
586	431	25.7	926	50.8	197	10.8
587	231	30.6	464	41.5	128	11.4
588	12	5.2	107	46.1	29	12.5
589	128	11.9	373	34.7	152	14.1
590	82	22.2	164	44.3	25	6.8
591	247	13.8	810	45.2	206	11.5
592	193	17.0	496	43.7	167	14.7
600	317	55.1	513	89.2	10	1.7
601	217	14.8	548	37.3	153	10.4
602	202	11.9	752	44.3	129	7.6
603	169	13.1	436	33.7	118	9.1
604	158	6.9	860	37.7	173	7.6
605	104	11.7	295	33.2	62	7.0
606	254	32.9	638	82.7	24	3.1
607	79	5.5	494	34.6	96	6.7
625	206	9.9	811	39.2	344	16.6
634	69	12.4	239	43.1	87	15.7
683	73	57.9	107	84.9	---	----
685	82	45.1	134	73.6	16	8.8
861	368	47.8	612	79.5	38	4.9
934	109	23.4	291	62.6	99	21.3
935	281	50.4	402	72.2	61	11.0

*Total number of families excludes dwelling units with rental unknown.

TABLE 22

EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	Number of Dwelling Units	Equivalent Median Rental	Census Tracts	Number of Dwelling Units	Equivalent Median Rental
TOTAL	53,267	25.2			
360	443	24.6	559	946	20.4
376	458	18.0	573	259	17.0
377	872	18.5	574	783	17.3
378	743	18.1	575	1,642	23.6
379	170	15.4	576	871	27.0
385	129	16.8	577	1,258	29.2
386	157	16.2	578	785	27.3
387	45	13.4	579	414	18.7
434	1,490	13.3	580	278	19.5
440	739	12.8	581	1,100	25.5
442	684	10.9	582	1,431	32.1
443	149	12.8	583	1,363	29.6
521	269	17.6	584	1,015	24.3
522	294	12.3	585	795	38.0
535	209	13.8	586	1,821	29.7
536	89	17.3	587	1,119	33.6
537	123	17.6	588	232	31.9
538	502	16.5	589	1,075	36.0
539	545	14.3	590	370	32.3
540	98	12.5	591	1,791	32.2
541	375	13.2	592	1,154	33.0
542	747	16.1	600	575	19.2
543	423	32.1	601	1,470	34.9
544	192	32.2	602	1,698	32.4
545	249	13.4	603	1,394	35.7
546	503	24.9	604	2,283	34.5
547	841	21.5	605	888	35.6
548	496	30.3	606	771	23.4
549	682	18.1	607	1,429	35.3
550	274	23.2	625	2,071	34.9
551	96	19.2	634	554	33.3
552	577	34.0	683	126	18.7
553	998	23.0	685	182	21.7
554	756	22.5	861	770	20.7
555	728	22.6	934	465	26.8
556	278	38.7	955	557	19.9
557	1,353	21.8			

*Excludes dwelling units with rental unknown.

FIGURE 8

EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL, 73
CENSUS TRACTS: 1934

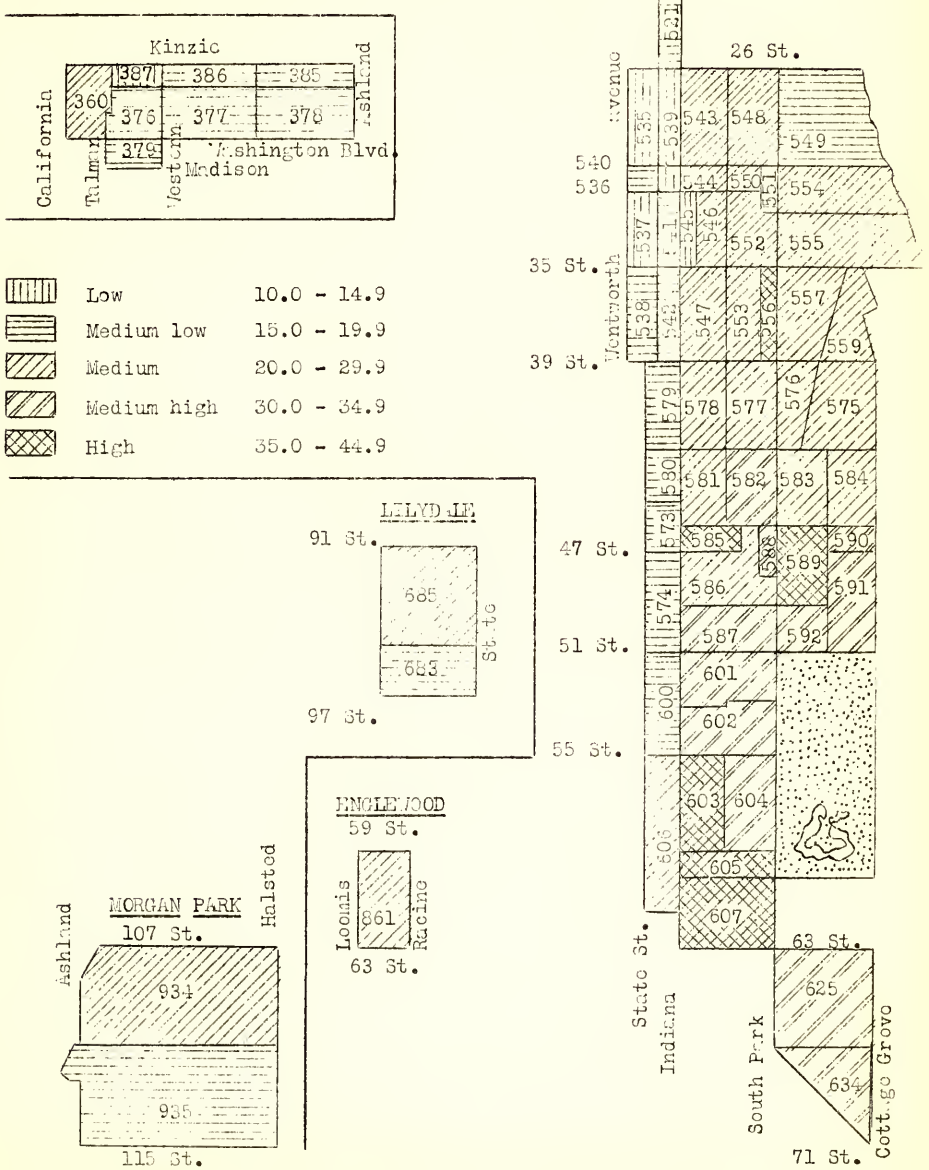


TABLE 23

EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL PER ROOM[a] FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Equivalent Median Rental[b]	Median Number of Rooms[c]	Rental Per Room
TOTAL	25.2	5.0	5.0
360	24.6	5.7	4.3
376	18.0	5.8	3.1
377	18.5	5.3	3.5
378	18.1	5.4	3.4
379	15.4	5.6	2.8
385	16.8	5.6	3.0
386	16.2	5.6	2.9
387	13.4	5.6	2.4
434	13.3	4.9	2.7
440	12.8	4.8	2.7
442	10.9	4.6	2.4
443	12.8	4.5	2.8
521	17.6	5.6	3.1
532	12.3	4.3	2.9
535	13.8	4.9	2.8
536	17.4	5.4	3.2
537	13.6	5.4	2.5
538	16.5	5.4	3.1
539	14.3	4.9	2.9
540	12.5	4.9	2.6
541	17.6	4.9	3.6
542	16.1	5.3	3.0
543	22.4	5.0	4.5
544	21.5	5.0	4.3
545	13.4	4.3	3.1
546	23.9	4.4	5.4
547	24.5	5.4	4.5
548	20.3	4.6	4.4
549	18.1	4.9	3.7
550	22.2	4.6	4.8
551	19.2	4.6	4.2
552	24.0	5.6	4.3
553	23.0	4.9	4.7
554	22.5	5.3	4.2
555	22.6	4.7	4.8
556	38.7	5.7	6.8
557	21.8	4.6	4.7

TABLE 25 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Equivalent Median Rental[b]	Median Number of Rooms[c]	Rental Per Room
559	20.4	4.4	4.6
573	17.0	5.4	3.1
574	17.5	5.3	3.3
575	23.6	4.8	4.9
576	27.0	4.8	5.6
577	29.2	4.4	6.6
578	27.3	4.9	5.6
579	18.7	4.9	3.9
580	19.5	5.0	3.9
581	25.5	3.9	6.5
582	32.1	4.9	6.6
583	29.6	4.8	6.2
584	24.3	5.3	4.6
585	38.0	4.2	9.0
586	29.7	4.5	6.6
587	33.6	5.1	6.6
588	31.9	4.7	6.8
589	36.0	5.5	6.5
590	32.3	5.1	6.3
591	32.2	5.2	6.2
592	33.0	4.9	6.7
600	19.2	5.8	3.3
601	34.9	5.0	7.0
602	32.4	4.8	6.8
603	35.7	5.3	6.7
604	34.5	4.4	7.8
605	35.6	5.2	6.8
606	23.4	5.7	4.1
607	35.3	4.7	7.5
625	34.9	5.7	6.1
634	35.3	5.8	5.7
683	18.7	5.3	3.5
685	21.7	5.4	4.0
861	20.7	5.7	3.6
934	26.8	5.8	4.6
935	19.9	5.5	3.6

[a] $\frac{\text{Median Rental}}{\text{Median Number of Rooms}}$ = Rental per Room

[b] Equivalent median rental excludes dwelling units with rental unknown.

[c] Median number of rooms excludes dwelling units with number of rooms unknown.

TABLE 24

PER CENT VACANT DWELLING UNITS FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Dwelling Units	Total Vacant	Per Cent
TOTAL	58,974	5,001	8.5
360	472	28	5.9
376	492	33	6.7
377	971	98	10.1
378	794	45	5.7
379	207	36	17.4
385	139	10	7.2
386	169	11	6.5
387	46	1	2.2
434	1,605	110	6.9
440	776	34	4.4
442	849	164	19.3
443	190	40	21.1
521	343	70	20.4
522	498	201	40.4
535	304	34	11.2
536	110	22	20.0
537	130	5	3.8
538	581	59	10.2
539	715	103	14.4
540	124	27	21.8
541	408	32	7.8
542	826	65	7.9
543	615	165	26.8
544	256	58	22.7
545	285	24	8.4
546	369	48	13.0
547	968	107	11.1
548	618	106	17.2
549	849	154	18.1
550	320	32	10.0
551	114	7	6.1
552	634	52	8.2
553	1,132	106	9.4
554	1,069	306	28.6
555	878	134	15.3
556	288	9	3.1
557	1,539	186	12.1
559	1,142	164	14.4
573	299	26	8.7

TABLE 24 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Dwelling Units	Total Vacant	Per Cent
574	891	100	11.2
575	1,800	165	9.1
576	932	57	6.1
577	1,363	86	6.3
578	856	64	7.5
579	452	23	5.1
580	312	32	10.3
581	1,174	65	5.5
582	1,511	58	3.8
583	1,439	33	2.3
584	1,167	137	11.7
585	858	55	6.4
586	1,906	70	3.7
587	1,187	44	3.7
588	252	20	7.9
589	1,146	64	5.6
590	385	13	3.4
591	1,905	106	5.6
592	1,167	25	2.1
600	618	34	5.5
601	1,545	63	4.1
602	1,797	88	4.9
603	1,386	80	5.8
604	2,392	91	3.8
605	940	47	5.0
606	833	57	6.8
607	1,597	155	9.7
625	2,205	117	5.3
634	604	34	5.6
683	132	5	3.8
685	194	11	5.7
861	857	81	9.5
934	470	3	.6
935	567	6	1.1

TABLE 25

PER CENT UNHEATED HOMES FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	Total Dwellings	Unheated Dwellings	Per Cent Unheated Dwellings
TOTAL	53,973	18,763	34.8
360	444	268	60.4
376	459	361	78.6
377	873	552	63.2
378	749	556	74.2
379	171	114	66.7
385	129	115	89.1
386	158	145	91.8
387	45	45	100.0
434	1,495	1,349	90.2
440	742	683	92.0
442	685	611	89.2
443	150	130	86.7
521	273	186	68.1
522	297	260	87.5
535	270	184	68.1
536	88	70	79.5
537	125	116	92.8
538	532	467	89.5
539	612	526	85.9
540	97	87	89.7
541	376	225	59.8
542	761	702	92.2
543	450	222	49.3
544	198	98	49.5
545	261	170	65.1
546	321	110	34.3
547	861	333	38.7
548	512	198	38.7
549	695	401	57.7
550	288	113	39.2
551	107	41	38.3
552	582	270	46.4
553	1,016	330	32.5
554	763	273	35.8
555	744	309	41.5
556	279	17	6.1
557	1,353	582	43.0
559	978	407	41.6
573	273	214	78.4
574	791	680	86.0
575	1,655	578	34.9
576	875	131	15.0
577	1,277	148	11.6
578	792	192	24.2
579	429	391	91.1
580	280	251	89.6
581	1,109	144	13.0
582	1,453	70	4.8
583	1,406	144	10.2
584	1,030	416	40.4
585	803	37	4.6
586	1,836	80	4.4
587	1,143	187	16.4
588	232	4	1.7
589	1,083	78	7.2
590	372	79	21.2
591	1,799	174	9.7
592	1,142	51	4.5
600	584	429	73.5
601	1,482	101	6.8
602	1,709	38	2.2
603	1,306	112	8.6
604	2,301	19	.8
605	893	69	7.7
606	776	520	67.0
607	1,442	149	10.3
625	2,088	573	27.4
634	570	161	28.2
683	127	43	33.9
685	183	61	33.3
861	776	444	57.2
934	467	175	37.5
935	561	195	34.8

*Total dwellings include both rented and owned homes.

TABLE 26

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	360		375		377	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	816	100.0	1,066	100.0	2,145	100.0
None	25	3.1	80	7.5	101	4.7
1-4	90	11.0	248	23.3	323	15.1
5-8	477	58.5	525	49.2	1,277	59.5
9-10	80	9.8	112	10.5	190	8.9
11-12	102	12.5	66	6.2	178	8.3
13 and over	42	5.1	35	3.3	76	3.5

Census Tracts	378		379		385	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,623	100.0	223	100.0	290	100.0
None	93	5.7	4	1.8	21	7.2
1-4	273	16.8	28	12.6	59	20.3
5-8	1,057	65.1	160	71.7	168	57.9
9-10	98	6.0	16	7.2	20	6.9
11-12	84	5.2	13	5.8	19	6.6
13 and over	18	1.1	2	.9	3	1.0

Census Tracts	386		387		434	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	392	100.0	128	100.0	2,882	100.0
None	25	6.4	6	4.7	427	14.8
1-4	72	18.4	19	14.8	615	21.3
5-8	213	54.3	70	54.7	1,505	52.2
9-10	36	9.2	16	12.5	194	6.7
11-12	35	8.9	15	11.7	107	3.7
13 and over	11	2.8	2	1.6	34	1.2

TABLE 26 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Grade Completed	440 No.	440 Per Cent	442 No.	442 Per Cent	443 No.	443 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,735	100.0	863	100.0	223	100.0
None	352	20.3	51	5.9	14	6.3
1-4	367	21.2	261	30.2	50	22.4
5-8	905	52.2	418	48.4	142	63.7
9-10	76	4.4	52	6.0	9	4.0
11-12	29	1.7	31	3.6	7	3.1
13 and over	6	.3	50	5.8	1	.4

Census Tracts / Grade Completed	521 No.	521 Per Cent	522 No.	522 Per Cent	535 No.	535 Per Cent
TOTAL	697	100.0	666	100.0	512	100.0
None	56	8.0	113	17.0	41	8.0
1-4	165	23.7	100	15.0	100	19.5
5-8	404	58.0	427	64.1	321	62.7
9-10	43	6.2	14	2.1	25	4.9
11-12	28	4.0	10	1.5	22	4.3
13 and over	1	.1	2	.3	3	.6

Census Tracts / Grade Completed	536 No.	536 Per Cent	537 No.	537 Per Cent	538 No.	538 Per Cent
TOTAL	210	100.0	267	100.0	1,216	100.0
None	20	9.5	34	12.7	57	4.7
1-4	39	18.6	76	28.5	346	28.5
5-8	125	59.5	118	44.2	676	55.6
9-10	19	9.0	20	7.5	81	6.7
11-12	7	3.3	16	6.0	40	3.3
13 and over	---	-----	3	1.1	16	1.3

Census Tracts / Grade Completed	539 No.	539 Per Cent	540 No.	540 Per Cent	541 No.	541 Per Cent
TOTAL	1,492	100.0	230	100.0	1,009	100.0
None	131	8.8	6	2.6	100	9.9
1-4	402	26.9	59	25.7	260	25.8
5-8	764	51.2	127	55.2	524	51.9
9-10	119	8.0	17	7.4	60	5.9
11-12	66	4.4	19	8.3	50	5.0
13 and over	10	.7	2	.9	15	1.5

TABLE 26 (Continued)

Census Tracts	542		543		544	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	2,078	100.0	1,549	100.0	541	100.0
None	155	7.5	122	7.9	17	3.1
1-4	564	27.1	361	23.3	95	17.6
5-8	1,057	50.9	797	51.5	330	61.0
9-10	184	8.9	117	7.6	50	9.2
11-12	94	4.5	113	7.3	39	7.2
13 and over	24	1.2	39	2.5	10	1.8

Census Tracts	545		546		547	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	754	100.0	917	100.0	3,430	100.0
None	27	3.6	37	4.0	59	1.7
1-4	145	19.2	188	20.5	482	14.1
5-8	454	60.2	490	53.4	1,971	57.5
9-10	64	8.5	69	7.5	518	15.1
11-12	51	6.8	101	11.0	315	9.2
13 and over	13	1.8	32	3.5	85	2.5

Census Tracts	548		549		550	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,230	100.0	1,694	100.0	925	100.0
None	24	2.0	105	6.2	55	5.9
1-4	199	16.2	370	21.8	189	20.4
5-8	712	57.9	944	55.7	534	57.7
9-10	146	11.9	135	8.0	60	6.5
11-12	101	8.2	104	6.1	76	8.2
13 and over	48	3.9	36	2.1	11	1.2

Census Tracts	551		552		553	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	297	100.0	2,388	100.0	3,284	100.0
None	17	5.7	89	3.7	78	2.4
1-4	70	23.6	509	21.3	396	12.1
5-8	153	51.5	1,288	53.9	1,919	58.5
9-10	20	6.7	249	10.4	391	11.9
11-12	29	9.8	188	7.9	364	11.1
13 and over	8	2.7	65	2.7	132	4.0

TABLE 26 (Continued)

Census Tracts	554		555		556	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	2,516	100.0	1,874	100.0	993	100.0
None	81	3.2	59	3.1	14	1.4
1-4	383	15.2	270	14.4	74	7.5
5-8	1,454	57.8	1,027	54.8	476	47.9
9-10	242	9.6	236	12.6	126	12.7
11-12	266	10.6	217	11.6	208	20.9
13 and over	90	3.6	65	3.5	95	9.6

Census Tracts	557		559		573	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	3,978	100.0	2,753	100.0	791	100.0
None	99	2.5	94	3.4	57	7.2
1-4	675	17.0	501	18.2	165	20.8
5-8	2,165	54.4	1,580	57.4	439	55.4
9-10	443	11.1	305	11.1	73	9.2
11-12	423	10.6	189	6.9	49	6.2
13 and over	173	4.3	84	3.1	8	1.0

Census Tracts	574		575		576	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,830	100.0	4,410	100.0	3,276	100.0
None	109	6.0	90	2.0	38	1.2
1-4	570	31.1	593	13.4	269	8.2
5-8	901	49.2	2,600	58.8	1,935	59.1
9-10	119	6.5	498	11.3	478	14.6
11-12	106	5.8	507	11.5	413	12.6
13 and over	25	1.4	122	2.8	143	4.4

Census Tracts	577		578		579	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	4,468	100.0	2,442	100.0	1,077	100.0
None	196	4.4	43	1.8	97	9.0
1-4	615	13.8	256	10.5	281	26.1
5-8	2,512	56.2	1,380	56.5	549	51.0
9-10	418	9.4	319	13.1	79	7.3
11-12	534	12.0	337	13.8	62	5.8
13 and over	193	4.3	107	4.4	9	.9

TABLE 26 (Continued)

Census Tracts	580		581		582	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	690	100.0	3,495	100.0	5,518	100.0
None	19	2.8	90	2.6	62	1.1
1-4	140	20.3	395	11.3	573	10.4
5-8	442	64.1	1,878	53.7	3,085	55.9
9-10	46	6.7	507	14.5	804	14.6
11-12	39	5.7	439	12.6	688	12.5
13 and over	4	.6	186	5.3	306	5.5

Census Tracts	583		584		585	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	4,876	100.0	3,125	100.0	2,693	100.0
None	86	1.8	120	3.8	19	.7
1-4	421	8.6	444	14.2	232	8.6
5-8	2,593	53.2	1,689	54.0	1,286	47.8
9-10	658	13.5	408	13.1	338	12.6
11-12	716	14.7	397	12.1	509	18.9
13 and over	402	8.2	85	2.7	309	11.5

Census Tracts	586		587		588	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	6,016	100.0	4,755	100.0	905	100.0
None	86	1.4	45	.9	1	.1
1-4	672	11.2	474	10.0	25	2.8
5-8	3,330	55.4	2,663	56.0	587	64.9
9-10	793	13.2	697	14.7	210	23.2
11-12	857	14.2	639	13.4	72	8.0
13 and over	278	4.6	237	5.0	10	1.1

Census Tracts	589		590		591	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	4,206	100.0	1,238	100.0	5,599	100.0
None	63	1.5	42	3.4	97	1.7
1-4	357	8.5	93	7.5	450	8.0
5-8	2,047	48.7	775	62.6	3,112	55.6
9-10	631	15.0	102	8.2	657	11.7
11-12	755	18.0	170	13.7	947	16.9
13 and over	353	8.4	56	4.5	336	6.0

TABLE 26 (Continued)

Census Tracts	592		600		601	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	4,088	100.0	1,601	100.0	5,681	100.0
None	31	.8	77	4.8	53	.9
1-4	305	7.5	229	14.3	437	7.7
5-8	1,992	48.7	897	56.0	3,361	59.2
9-10	593	14.5	159	9.9	701	12.3
11-12	779	19.1	190	11.9	819	14.4
13 and over	388	9.5	49	3.1	310	5.5

Census Tracts	602		603		604	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	5,498	100.0	4,433	100.0	6,724	100.0
None	54	1.0	53	1.2	57	.8
1-4	310	5.6	230	5.2	282	4.2
5-8	2,774	50.5	2,140	48.3	3,586	53.3
9-10	878	16.0	648	14.6	880	13.1
11-12	1,063	19.3	984	22.2	1,446	21.5
13 and over	419	7.6	378	8.5	473	7.0

Census Tracts	605		606		607	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	2,909	100.0	2,182	100.0	3,457	100.0
None	16	.6	70	3.2	28	.8
1-4	237	8.1	303	13.9	215	6.2
5-8	1,480	50.9	1,148	52.6	1,610	46.6
9-10	490	16.8	270	12.4	433	12.5
11-12	497	17.1	271	12.4	828	24.0
13 and over	189	6.5	120	5.5	343	9.9

Census Tracts	625		634		683	
Grade Completed	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL	5,223	100.0	1,246	100.0	325	100.0
None	70	1.3	29	2.3	9	2.8
1-4	268	5.1	47	3.8	63	19.4
5-8	2,347	44.9	545	43.8	149	45.8
9-10	757	14.5	190	15.3	56	17.2
11-12	1,126	21.6	292	23.5	33	10.2
13 and over	655	12.5	143	11.5	15	4.6

TABLE 26 (Continued)

Census Tracts / Grade Completed	635 No.	635 Per Cent	661 No.	661 Per Cent	934 No.	934 Per Cent
TOTAL	442	100.0	1,292	100.0	1,167	100.0
None	15	3.4	28	2.2	42	3.6
1-4	66	14.9	97	7.7	181	15.5
5-8	239	54.1	570	45.2	619	53.0
9-10	55	12.4	182	14.4	144	12.3
11-12	51	11.5	265	21.0	142	12.2
13 and over	16	3.6	120	9.5	39	3.3

Census Tracts / Grade Completed	935 No.	935 Per Cent	Totals No.	Totals Per Cent
TOTAL	1,334	100.0	158,864	100.0
None	53	4.0	4,934	3.1
1-4	187	14.0	19,905	12.5
5-8	632	47.4	85,646	53.6
9-10	193	14.5	19,116	12.0
11-12	197	14.8	21,023	13.2
13 and over	72	5.4	8,340	5.2

*Excludes population with educational status unknown.

TABLE 27

PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO HAVE COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS IN SCHOOL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Negro Pop. 18 Years and Over*	Negro Pop. Who Have Comp. Less Than 5 Yrs.	Per Cent Having Comp. Less Than 5 Years
TOTAL	158,764	24,839	15.5
360	816	115	14.1
376	1,174	328	27.9
377	2,172	424	19.5
378	1,480	336	22.5
379	223	32	14.3
385	291	80	27.5
386	392	97	24.7
387	128	25	19.5
434	2,883	1,042	36.1
440	1,736	719	41.4
442	863	312	36.2
443	223	64	28.7
521	697	221	31.7
522	667	213	31.9
535	512	141	27.5
536	210	59	28.1
537	267	110	41.2
538	1,216	403	33.1
539	1,635	533	32.6
540	230	65	28.3
541	1,009	360	35.7
542	2,081	719	34.6
543	1,617	483	29.9
544	543	112	20.6
545	754	172	22.8
546	918	225	24.5
547	3,456	541	15.7
548	1,230	223	18.1
549	1,694	475	28.0
550	926	244	26.3
551	298	87	29.2
552	2,456	598	24.3
553	3,284	474	14.4
554	2,520	464	18.4
555	1,874	329	17.6
556	994	88	8.9
557	3,989	774	19.4

TABLE 27 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Negro Pop. 18 Years And Over	Negro Pop. Who Have Comp. Less Than 5 Yrs.	Per Cent Having Comp. Less Than 5 Years
TOTAL			
559	2,773	595	21.5
573	793	222	28.0
574	1,833	679	37.0
575	4,421	683	15.4
576	3,283	307	9.4
577	4,476	811	18.1
578	2,445	299	12.2
579	1,000	378	35.0
580	690	159	23.0
581	3,493	485	13.9
582	5,534	635	11.5
583	4,903	507	10.3
584	3,150	564	18.0
585	2,695	251	9.3
586	5,018	758	12.6
587	4,764	519	10.9
588	905	26	2.9
589	4,212	423	10.0
590	1,258	135	10.9
591	5,612	547	9.7
592	4,092	336	8.2
600	1,602	306	19.1
601	5,698	490	8.6
602	5,507	364	6.6
603	4,438	283	6.4
604	6,910	339	4.9
605	2,090	253	8.7
606	2,193	373	17.0
607	3,458	243	7.0
625	5,252	338	6.4
634	1,252	76	6.1
683	325	72	22.2
685	443	81	18.3
861	1,273	125	9.8
934	1,167	223	19.1
935	1,334	240	18.0

*Negro population 18 years of age and over whose educational status is unknown included.

TABLE 28

PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO HAVE ATTENDED COLLEGE FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Population 18 Years and Over*	Have Attended College	
		Number	Per Cent
TOTAL	159,764	8,240	5.2
360	815	42	5.1
376	1,174	35	3.0
377	2,172	76	3.5
378	1,630	18	1.1
379	203	2	.9
385	291	3	1.0
386	392	11	2.8
387	128	2	1.6
434	2,883	34	1.2
440	1,736	6	.3
442	863	50	5.8
443	223	1	.4
521	697	1	.1
522	697	2	.3
535	513	3	.6
536	210	--	---
537	267	3	1.1
538	1,216	16	1.3
539	1,635	10	.6
540	230	2	.9
541	1,009	15	1.5
542	2,081	24	1.2
543	1,617	39	2.4
544	543	10	1.8
545	754	13	1.7
546	918	32	3.5
547	3,456	85	2.5
548	1,230	48	3.9
549	1,694	36	2.1
550	926	11	1.2
551	298	8	2.7
552	2,456	65	2.6
553	3,284	132	4.0
554	2,520	90	3.6
555	1,874	65	3.5
556	994	95	9.6

TABLE 28 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Population 18 Years and Over*	Have Attended College	
		Number	Per Cent
557	3,989	173	4.3
559	2,773	84	3.0
573	793	8	1.0
574	1,833	25	1.4
575	4,421	122	2.8
576	3,283	143	4.4
577	4,476	193	4.3
578	2,445	107	4.4
579	1,080	9	.8
580	690	4	.6
581	3,498	186	5.3
582	5,534	306	5.5
583	4,903	402	8.2
584	3,130	85	2.7
585	2,695	309	11.5
586	6,018	278	4.6
587	4,764	237	5.0
588	905	10	1.1
589	4,212	353	8.4
590	1,238	56	4.5
591	5,612	336	6.0
592	4,[illegible]	338	9.5
600	1,602	49	3.1
601	5,698	310	5.4
602	5,507	419	7.6
603	4,436	378	8.5
604	6,910	473	6.8
605	2,909	189	6.5
606	2,193	120	5.5
607	3,458	343	9.9
625	5,252	655	12.5
634	1,252	143	11.4
683	325	15	4.6
685	443	16	3.6
861	1,273	120	9.4
934	1,167	39	3.3
935	1,334	72	5.4

*Negro population 18 years of age and over whose educational status is unknown included.

TABLE 29

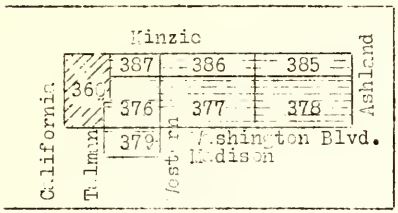
MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	Population 18 Yrs. of Age and Over*	Median Grade	Census Tracts	Population 18 Yrs. of Age and Over*	Median Grade
360	613	7.5	574	1,830	6.0
376	1,083	6.3	575	4,410	7.3
377	2,115	7.0	576	3,276	7.8
378	1,525	6.7	577	4,438	7.3
379	223	7.0	578	2,442	7.7
385	290	6.5	579	1,077	6.2
386	392	6.9	580	690	6.7
387	128	7.2	581	1,495	7.7
434	2,882	6.1	582	5,518	7.8
440	1,735	5.7	583	4,876	8.0
442	863	6.1	584	3,125	7.4
443	223	6.3	585	2,693	8.4
521	697	6.3	586	6,016	7.7
522	666	6.1	587	4,755	7.8
535	512	6.4	588	905	7.9
536	210	6.5	589	4,206	8.3
537	267	5.8	590	1,838	7.5
538	1,216	6.2	591	5,599	7.9
539	1,492	6.1	592	4,088	8.4
540	230	6.6	600	1,601	7.2
541	1,009	6.1	601	5,681	7.8
542	2,078	6.2	602	5,498	8.4
543	1,549	6.5	603	4,433	8.6
544	541	6.9	604	6,724	8.4
545	734	6.8	605	2,909	8.2
546	917	6.9	606	2,182	7.5
547	3,180	7.4	607	3,457	8.7
548	1,230	7.3	625	5,223	8.9
549	1,394	6.6	634	1,246	11.1
550	935	6.6	683	325	7.4
551	297	6.6	685	442	7.3
552	2,383	6.9	861	1,262	8.6
553	3,280	7.4	934	1,167	7.3
554	2,516	7.2	935	1,334	7.7
555	1,874	7.4			
556	993	8.1			
557	3,978	7.2			
559	2,753	7.0			
573	791	6.6			

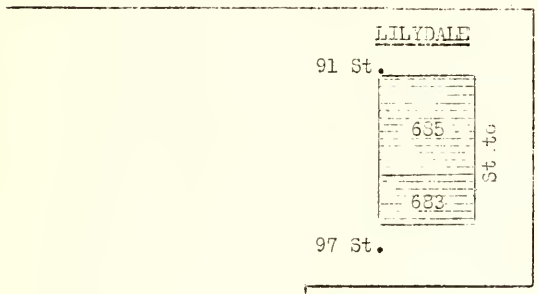
*Negro population 18 years of age and over whose educational status

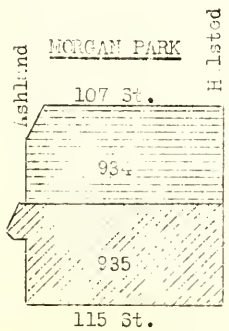
FIGURE 9

MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL, NEGRO POPULATION, 73 CENSUS TRACTS: 1934



	Low	5.5 - 6.4
	Medium low	6.5 - 7.4
	Medium	7.5 - 8.4
	Medium high	8.5 - 9.4
	High	10.5--11.4





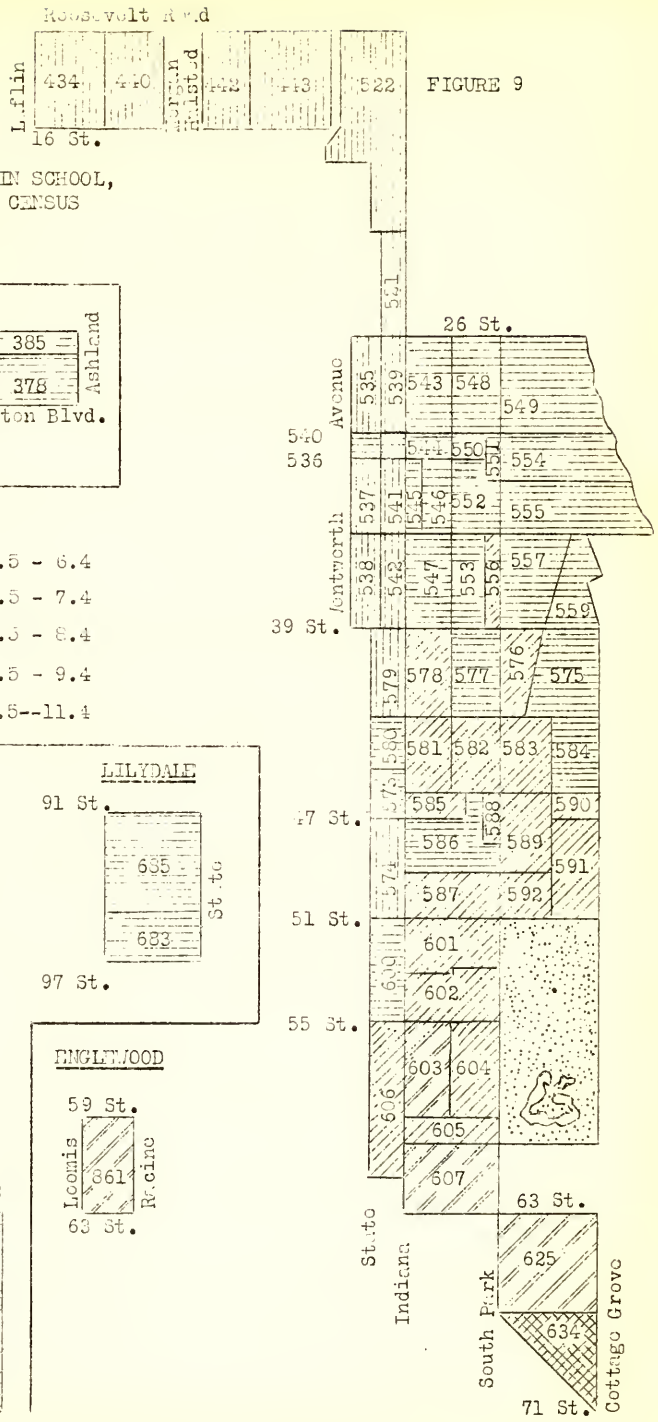


TABLE 30

PER CENT TOTAL POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934*

Census Tracts	None	1-4	5-8	9-10	11-12	13 and over	Under 5	9 and over	11 and over	Median grade
TOTAL	3.3	12.0	53.5	11.8	13.8	5.6	15.2	31.2	19.4	7.6
360	3.0	8.1	59.7	10.3	13.6	5.3	11.1	29.2	18.9	7.6
376	7.1	21.8	50.9	10.2	6.2	3.7	28.9	20.1	9.9	6.7
377	4.6	12.8	58.6	8.9	10.0	5.1	17.4	24.0	15.1	7.2
378	4.8	13.6	64.7	6.1	7.3	3.4	18.4	16.8	10.7	7.0
379	1.5	8.6	60.8	6.2	17.5	5.3	10.2	29.0	22.8	7.6
385	7.1	19.6	57.7	8.0	6.3	1.2	26.8	15.5	7.4	6.6
386	6.2	17.9	54.8	9.4	8.9	2.7	24.1	21.1	11.7	6.9
387	5.3	14.5	55.0	12.2	11.5	1.5	19.8	25.2	13.0	7.2
434	14.5	19.5	53.3	6.5	4.6	1.5	34.0	12.6	6.1	6.2
440	17.2	21.9	52.6	4.3	3.3	.7	39.1	8.3	4.0	5.8
442	26.3	21.9	37.8	5.5	4.6	3.9	48.2	14.0	8.5	5.2
443	10.5	19.3	58.6	4.1	6.4	1.1	29.8	11.6	7.5	6.9
521	7.8	21.3	52.4	6.0	9.3	3.2	29.1	18.5	12.5	6.6
522	14.3	14.4	66.0	2.4	2.0	.8	28.7	5.2	2.8	6.3
535	10.5	16.3	60.2	7.1	5.3	.6	36.8	13.0	5.9	6.5
536	7.7	15.7	59.5	10.6	6.2	.4	23.4	17.2	6.6	6.8
537	13.4	26.2	45.7	6.7	6.4	1.5	39.6	14.6	7.9	5.9
538	4.4	28.9	55.3	6.3	3.8	1.3	33.3	11.4	5.0	6.2
539	8.2	25.1	52.1	8.1	5.4	1.0	33.3	14.5	6.4	6.3
540	8.4	24.0	55.3	6.9	10.2	1.2	33.5	14.0	7.8	6.7
541	9.9	25.2	51.9	6.0	5.0	2.0	35.1	13.0	7.0	6.1
542	7.5	26.9	50.8	8.9	4.6	1.2	34.4	14.7	5.8	6.2
543	8.4	18.1	49.8	8.9	10.6	4.3	26.5	23.7	14.9	7.0

TABLE 30 (Continued)

Census Tracts	None	1-4	5-8	9-10	11-12	13 and over	Under 5	9 and over	11 and over	Median grade
544	3.6	15.5	61.1	9.6	7.1	3.0	19.1	19.7	10.1	7.0
545	3.7	19.2	60.2	8.5	6.7	1.7	22.9	16.9	8.5	6.8
546	3.6	18.2	48.9	7.2	12.6	9.4	21.8	29.2	22.0	7.3
547	1.7	14.0	57.3	14.9	9.3	2.8	15.7	27.0	12.1	7.4
548	2.1	11.8	59.0	10.3	11.4	5.3	13.9	27.0	16.7	7.4
549	4.3	15.1	46.0	6.1	19.9	8.6	19.4	34.6	28.5	7.7
550	5.8	19.6	55.9	6.7	9.7	1.3	25.4	17.7	11.0	6.7
551	5.7	23.7	51.2	7.0	9.7	2.7	29.4	19.4	12.4	6.6
552	3.8	21.2	53.8	10.4	7.8	2.9	25.0	21.2	10.8	6.8
553	2.4	12.1	58.5	11.8	11.0	4.2	14.5	27.0	15.2	7.4
554	3.1	14.4	57.2	9.8	11.6	4.0	17.5	25.4	15.6	7.3
555	2.8	12.2	52.3	13.4	14.2	6.1	15.0	32.7	20.3	7.7
556	1.5	7.4	47.5	13.4	21.4	9.7	8.9	43.5	31.1	8.5
557	2.5	17.0	54.4	11.1	10.6	4.4	19.5	26.1	15.0	7.2
559	3.3	17.0	57.5	11.0	7.2	3.9	20.3	22.1	11.1	7.1
573	7.3	20.7	55.5	9.2	6.3	1.0	28.0	16.5	7.3	6.6
574	8.4	29.4	49.1	6.1	5.6	1.3	37.8	13.0	6.9	6.0
575	1.8	12.0	59.8	10.6	12.5	3.0	13.8	26.3	15.5	7.4
576	1.2	8.2	58.1	14.4	13.3	4.9	9.4	32.6	18.2	7.8
577	4.4	13.7	56.3	9.3	12.0	4.3	18.1	25.6	16.3	7.3
578	1.8	10.6	55.9	15.8	13.7	5.2	12.4	31.7	18.9	7.7
579	9.1	26.0	51.0	7.3	5.6	1.0	35.1	13.9	6.6	6.2
580	3.2	20.0	64.0	6.4	5.9	.6	23.2	12.8	6.4	6.7
581	2.6	11.2	53.5	14.7	12.6	5.4	13.8	32.7	18.0	7.7
582	1.1	10.5	55.7	14.5	12.6	5.7	11.6	32.8	18.3	7.8
583	1.7	8.6	53.2	13.4	14.6	8.3	10.3	36.3	22.9	8.0
584	3.8	14.0	53.5	13.2	12.6	3.0	17.8	28.8	15.6	7.6
585	.7	8.7	47.7	12.5	19.0	11.4	9.4	43.9	30.4	8.4

TABLE 30 (Continued)

Census Tracts	None	1-4	5-8	9-10	11-12	13 and over	Under 5	9 and over	11 and over	Median grade
586	1.4	11.2	55.3	13.1	14.3	4.6	12.6	32.0	18.9	7.7
587	.9	9.5	54.2	14.7	13.9	6.8	10.4	35.4	20.7	7.9
588	.1	2.7	64.6	23.4	8.1	1.1	2.8	32.6	9.2	7.9
589	1.6	8.5	48.3	14.9	18.1	8.6	10.1	41.6	26.7	8.3
590	3.3	7.4	61.3	8.3	15.1	4.5	10.7	27.9	19.6	7.6
591	1.7	7.8	54.7	11.6	16.7	7.5	9.5	35.8	24.2	8.0
592	.8	7.5	48.6	14.4	19.1	9.6	8.3	43.1	28.7	8.4
600	4.7	14.2	55.9	10.0	12.0	3.0	18.9	25.0	15.0	7.2
601	1.2	8.4	58.6	11.9	14.2	5.6	9.6	31.7	19.8	7.8
602	1.0	5.8	50.4	15.8	19.4	7.6	6.8	42.8	27.0	8.4
603	1.3	5.2	48.3	14.5	23.1	8.6	6.5	45.2	30.7	8.6
604	1.2	4.2	53.2	12.9	21.4	7.0	5.4	41.3	28.4	8.4
605	.6	8.4	50.7	16.7	17.1	6.5	9.0	40.3	23.6	8.2
606	3.8	13.7	52.1	12.2	12.8	5.4	17.5	30.4	18.2	7.5
607	.9	5.9	46.4	12.2	24.6	9.9	6.8	46.7	34.5	8.7
625	1.4	5.0	46.2	14.4	21.3	11.7	6.4	47.3	32.9	8.8
634	1.8	3.2	47.1	15.0	22.1	9.9	5.0	47.8	32.8	8.8
683	2.8	18.7	46.5	16.7	10.8	4.5	21.5	32.0	15.3	7.5
685	3.2	14.7	55.0	12.3	11.3	3.5	18.0	27.1	14.7	7.3
861	2.2	6.2	52.0	14.0	18.5	7.0	8.4	39.5	25.5	8.2
934	3.9	14.4	51.1	13.0	14.0	3.6	18.3	30.6	17.6	7.5
935	4.5	13.4	46.7	14.3	15.4	5.7	17.9	35.4	21.1	7.7

*Total population by tract does not include persons whose educational status is unknown.

TABLE 31

MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE OF FIRST PETITIONS: 1927-1933[a] FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934

Census Tracts	Male Delinquents 1927-1933[b]	Males 10-16 Years 1930	Delinquency Rate Per 1000	Average Yearly Rate[c]
TOTAL	1,637	9,521	171.9	24.6
360	17	115	147.8	21.1
376	22	99	222.2	31.7
377	27	200	135.0	19.3
378	34	156	217.9	31.1
379	9	37	243.2	34.7
385	11	18	611.1	87.3
386	6	43	139.5	19.9
387	2	19	105.3	15.0
434	149	459	324.6	46.4
440	54	223	242.2	34.6
442	29	163	177.9	25.4
443	12	52	230.8	33.0
521	9	29	310.3	44.3
522	9	48	187.5	26.8
535	6	65	92.3	13.2
536	5	27	185.2	26.5
537	1	31	32.3	4.6
538	18	123	146.3	20.9
539	24	104	230.8	33.0
540	7	20	350.0	50.0
541	11	63	174.6	24.9
542	23	120	191.7	27.4
543	12	71	169.0	24.1
544	5	20	250.0	35.7
545	9	21	428.6	61.2
546	3	31	96.8	13.8
547	30	113	265.5	37.9
548	21	129	162.8	23.3
549	20	103	194.2	27.7
550	11	44	250.0	35.7
551	6	30	200.0	28.6
552	35	145	241.4	34.5
553	22	162	135.8	19.4
554	26	134	194.0	27.7
555	15	130	115.4	16.5
556	4	30	133.3	19.0
557	60	277	216.6	30.9
559	21	173	121.4	17.3

TABLE 31 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Male Delinquents 1927-1933[b]	Males 10-16 Years 1930	Delinquency Rate Per 1000	Average Yearly Rate
573	23	58	396.6	56.7
574	35	194	180.4	25.8
575	57	370	154.1	22.0
576	16	164	97.6	13.9
577	42	161	260.9	37.3
578	27	115	234.8	33.5
579	29	92	315.2	45.0
580	22	67	328.4	46.9
581	24	136	176.5	25.2
582	30	149	201.3	28.8
583	43	225	191.1	27.3
584	36	215	167.4	23.9
585	8	78	102.6	14.7
586	41	168	244.0	34.9
587	30	127	236.2	33.7
588	5	11	454.5	64.9
589	19	172	110.5	15.8
590	9	52	173.1	24.7
591	44	325	135.4	19.3
592	17	194	87.6	12.5
600	20	150	133.3	19.0
601	36	188	138.3	19.8
602	27	218	123.9	17.7
603	37	196	188.8	27.0
604	40	304	131.6	18.8
605	13	182	106.6	15.2
606	31	179	173.2	24.7
607	17	215	79.1	11.3
625	26	407	63.9	9.1
634	6	98	61.2	8.7
683	0	29	.0	.0
685	2	48	41.7	6.0
861	17	207	82.1	11.7
934	10	127	78.7	11.2
935	23	133	172.9	24.7

[a]Juvenile Delinquency figures taken from an unpublished study by Henry McKay and Clifford Shaw, "Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas."

[b]Male Delinquents 10-16 years of age who appeared in the Juvenile Court on their First Petition: 1927-1933.

[c]Average yearly rate per 1000 boys 10-16 years of age.

TABLE 32

MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE OF FIRST PETITIONS: 1927-1933,[a] BY RANK AND RANGE FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934.[b]

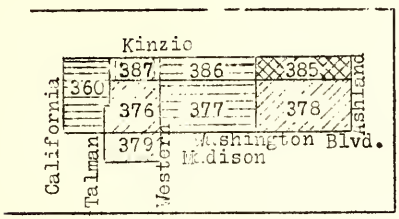
High			Medium High			Medium			Medium Low			Low		
Census Tracts	Rate	Rank	Census Tracts	Rate	Rank	Census Tracts	Rate	Rank	Census Tracts	Rate	Rank	Census Tracts	Rate	Rank
385	61.1	1	587	23.6	17	522	18.8	29	538	14.6	41	387	10.5	53
588	45.5	2	578	23.5	18	536	18.5	30	386	14.0	42	585	10.3	54
545	42.9	3	443	23.1	19	574	18.0	31	601	13.8	43	576	9.8	55
573	39.7	4	539	23.1	19	442	17.8	32	553	13.6	44	546	9.7	56
540	35.0	5	376	22.2	20	581	17.6	33	591	13.5	45	535	9.2	57
580	32.8	6	378	21.8	21	541	17.5	34	377	13.5	45	592	8.8	58
434	32.5	7	557	21.7	22	935	17.3	35	600	13.3	46	861	8.2	59
579	31.5	8	582	20.1	23	606	17.3	35	556	13.3	46	934	7.9	60
521	31.0	9	551	20.0	24	590	17.3	35	604	13.2	47	607	7.9	60
547	26.5	10	549	19.4	25	543	16.9	36	602	12.4	48	625	6.4	61
577	26.1	11	554	19.4	25	584	16.7	37	559	12.1	49	634	6.1	62
544	25.0	12	542	19.2	26	548	16.3	38	555	11.5	50	685	4.2	63
550	25.0	12	583	19.1	27	575	15.4	39	589	11.0	51	537	3.2	64
586	24.4	13	603	18.9	28	360	14.8	40	605	10.7	52	683	....	65
379	24.3	14	...	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	..
440	24.2	15	...	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	..
552	24.1	16	...	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	..

[a]Number of male juvenile delinquents who appeared in the Cook County Juvenile Court on their first petition, 1927-1933, per 100 male population, 10-16 years of age, 1930.

[b]Juvenile delinquency figures taken from an unpublished study by Henry McKay and Clifford Shaw, "Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas."

FIGURE 10

MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
RATE OF FIRST PETITIONS, 73
CENSUS TRACTS: 1927-1933



	Low	0 - 15.9
	Medium low	16.0 - 24.9
	Medium	25.0 - 34.9
	Medium high	35.0 - 44.9
	High	45.0 - 87.9

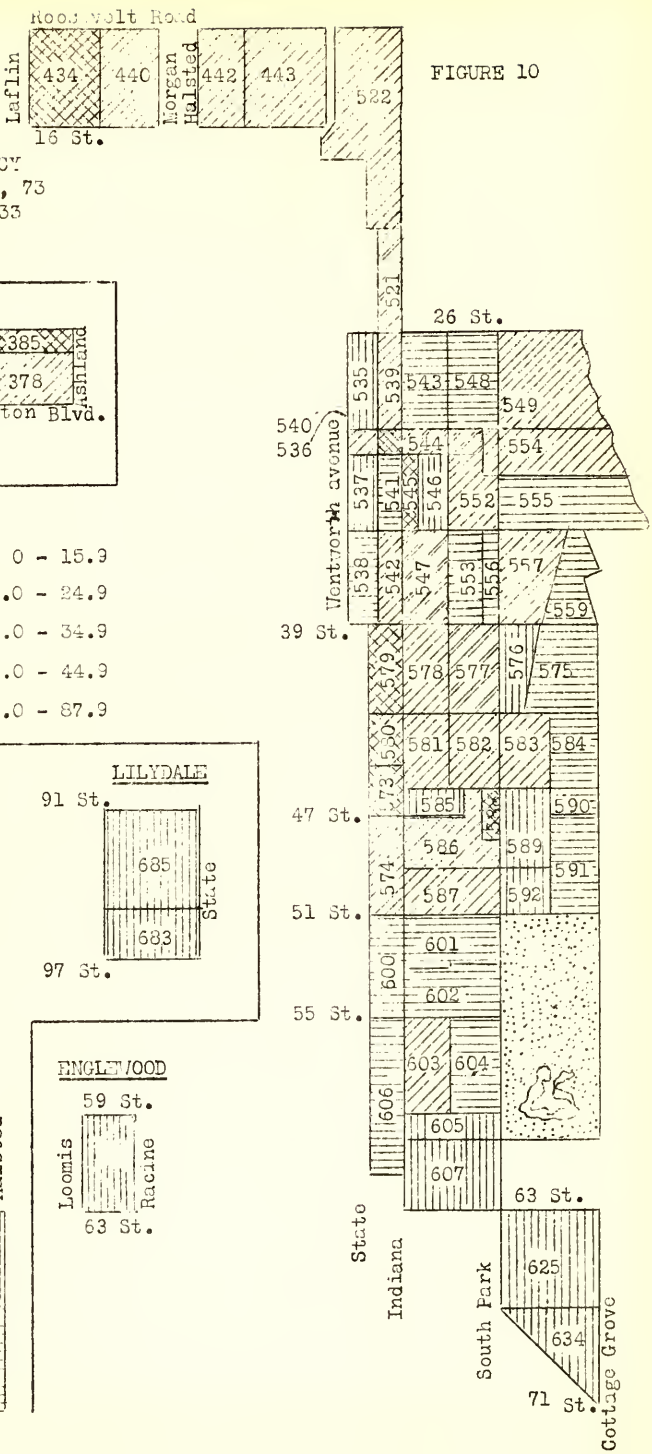


TABLE 33

MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITMENT RATE: 1927-1933[a] FOR THE 77 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934

Census Tracts	Male Delinquents 1927-1933[b]	Males 10-16 Years 1930	Delinquency Rate Per 1000	Average Yearly Rate[c]
TOTAL	662	9,521	69.5	9.9
360	4	115	34.8	5.0
376	4	99	40.4	5.8
377	15	200	75.0	10.7
378	13	156	83.3	11.9
379	2	37	54.1	7.7
385	3	18	166.7	23.8
386	2	43	46.5	6.6
387	0	19	0	.0
434	55	459	119.8	17.1
440	21	223	94.2	13.5
442	17	163	104.3	14.9
443	3	52	57.7	8.2
521	3	29	103.4	14.8
522	6	48	125.0	17.9
535	3	65	46.2	6.6
536	2	27	74.1	10.6
537	0	31	0	.0
538	9	123	73.2	10.5
539	13	104	125.0	17.9
540	2	20	100.0	14.3
541	6	63	95.2	13.6
542	8	120	66.7	9.5
543	5	71	70.4	10.1
544	2	20	100.0	14.3
545	2	21	95.2	13.6
546	1	31	32.3	4.6
547	12	113	106.2	15.2
548	6	129	46.5	6.6
549	8	103	77.7	11.1
550	2	44	45.5	6.5
551	2	30	66.7	9.5
552	16	145	110.3	15.8
553	10	162	61.7	8.8
554	9	134	67.2	9.6
555	3	130	23.1	3.3
556	1	30	33.3	4.8

TABLE 33 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Male Delinquents 1927-1933[b]	Males 10-16 Years 1930	Delinquency Rate Per 1000	Average Yearly Rate[c]
557	29	277	104.7	15.0
559	10	173	57.8	8.3
573	9	58	155.2	22.2
574	11	194	56.7	8.1
575	27	370	73.0	10.4
576	4	164	24.4	3.5
577	24	161	149.1	21.3
578	11	115	95.7	13.7
579	13	92	141.3	20.2
580	12	67	179.1	25.6
581	12	136	88.2	12.6
582	11	149	73.8	10.5
583	16	225	71.1	10.2
584	14	215	65.1	9.3
585	3	78	38.5	5.5
586	13	168	77.4	11.1
587	13	127	102.4	14.6
588	3	11	272.7	39.0
589	10	172	58.1	8.3
590	4	52	76.9	11.0
591	18	325	55.4	7.9
592	8	194	41.2	5.9
600	8	150	53.3	7.6
601	14	188	74.5	10.6
602	12	218	55.0	7.9
603	13	196	66.3	9.5
604	13	304	42.8	6.1
605	7	122	57.4	8.2
606	10	179	55.9	8.0
607	9	215	41.9	6.0
625	10	407	24.6	3.5
634	2	98	20.4	2.9
683	0	29	0	.0
685	1	48	20.8	3.0
861	6	207	29.0	4.1
934	4	127	31.5	4.5
935	8	133	60.2	8.6

[a] Juvenile Delinquency figures taken from an unpublished study by Henry McKay and Clifford Shaw, "Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas."

[b] Male Delinquents 10-16 years of age committed to institutions: 1927-1933.

[c] Average yearly rate per 1000 boys 10-16 years of age.

TABLE 34

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE:* 1928-1933
FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER-
CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Illegitimate Births 1928-1933	Total Births 1928-1933	Illegitimate Rate	Rank
TOTAL	2,238	25,112	88.9	
360	11	224	49.1	62
376	24	235	102.1	32
377	39	459	85.0	43
378	47	459	102.4	31
379	7	82	85.4	42
385	6	74	81.1	45
385	9	111	81.1	45
387	3	30	100.0	34
434	84	1,082	77.6	46
440	46	493	93.3	36
442	22	358	61.5	55
443	7	100	70.0	49
521	12	116	103.4	30
522	9	123	73.2	48
535	17	153	111.1	21
536	6	54	111.1	21
537	7	67	104.5	28
538	18	290	62.1	54
539	26	235	110.6	22
540	6	55	109.1	25
541	13	144	90.3	40
542	39	304	128.3	8
543	38	227	167.4	5
544	19	88	215.9	2
545	14	112	125.0	10
546	15	121	124.0	12
547	64	361	177.3	4
548	99	430	230.2	1
549	41	406	101.0	33
550	15	134	111.9	20
551	12	57	210.5	3
552	42	384	109.4	24
553	46	378	121.7	14
554	52	459	113.3	17
555	29	376	77.1	47
556	12	103	116.5	15
557	75	812	92.4	38

TABLE 34 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Illegitimate Births 1928-1933	Total Births 1928-1933	Illegitimate Rate	Rank
559	49	194	3[illegible].2	35
573	21	152	1[illegible].2	7
574	46	409	112.5	18
575	63	943	66.8	52
576	50	467	107.1	26
577	57	451	1[illegible].1	9
578	35	350	1[illegible].0	34
579	27	237	11[illegible].3	16
580	17	137	12[illegible].1	11
581	33	356	[illegible]8.7	37
582	67	557	120.3	13
583	65	708	[illegible]1.8	39
584	39	592	65.9	53
585	21	202	104.0	29
586	58	530	109.4	24
587	51	455	112.1	19
588	9	65	138.5	6
589	39	479	81.4	44
590	13	232	56.0	56
591	44	828	53.1	58
592	45	408	110.4	23
600	23	341	67.4	50
601	37	346	107.0	27
602	25	370	52.4	60
603	27	513	52.6	59
604	34	504	67.2	51
605	13	283	45.6	63
606	13	366	51.9	61
607	33	594	55.6	57
625	22	814	27.3	67
634	10	272	36.8	64
683	6	55	109.1	25
685	5	58	86.2	41
861	12	360	33.3	66
934	8	237	33.8	65
935	7	275	25.5	68

*Illegitimate births per 1000 total births. Compiled from an unpublished study of differential fertility and mortality in Chicago: 1928-1933 by P. M. Hauser.

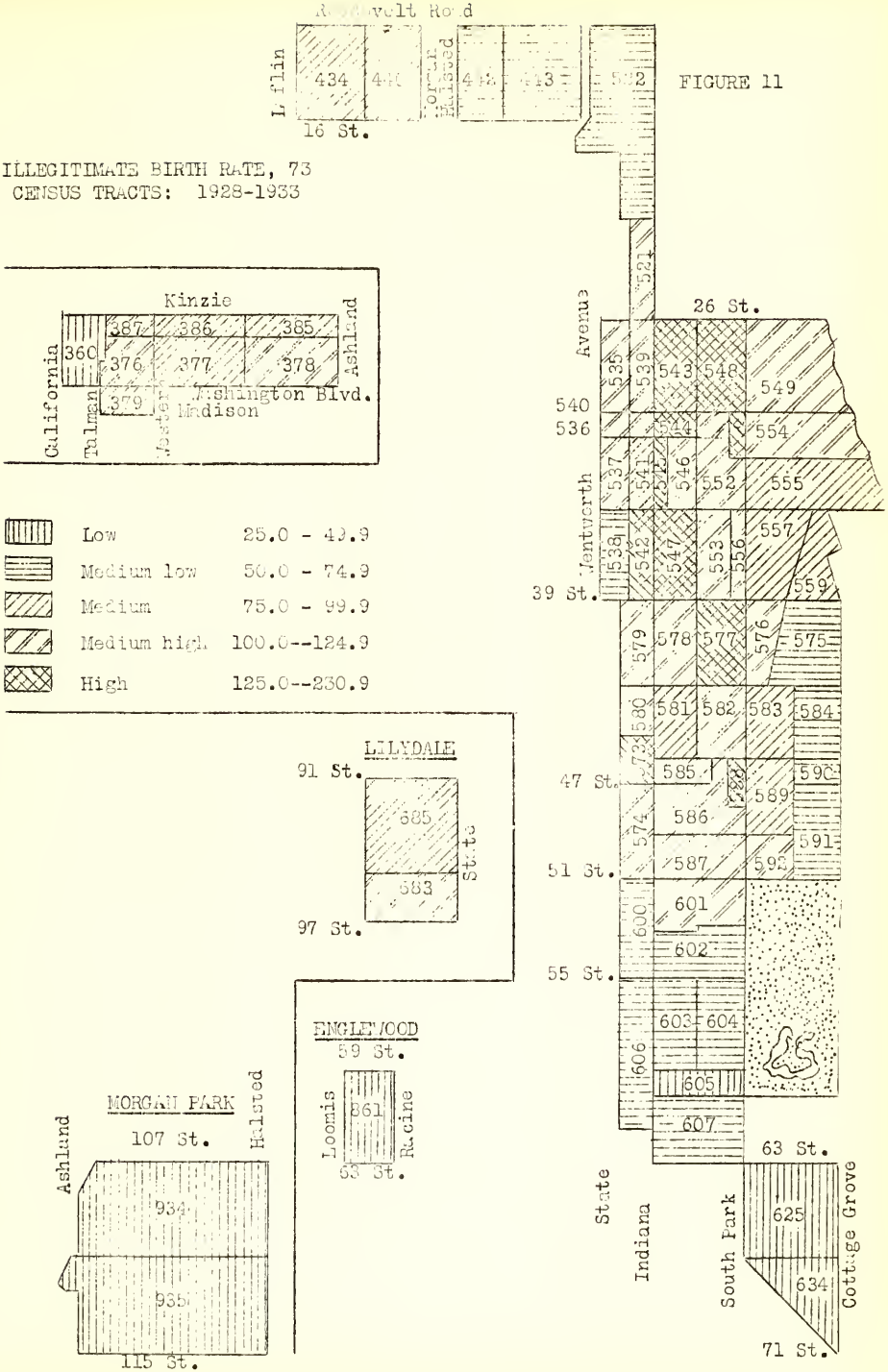

Roosevelt Road
Loomis
Halsted
16 St.
434
440
443
FIGURE 11
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE, 73
CENSUS TRACTS: 1928-1933
Kinzie
Ashland
California
Talman
Western
Washington Blvd.
Madison
387
386
385
360
376
377
378
379
Low 25.0 - 49.9
Medium low 50.0 - 74.9
Medium 75.0 - 99.9
Medium high 100.0--124.9
High 125.0--230.9
LILYDALE
91 St.
685
683
97 St.
State
ENGLEWOOD
59 St.
Loomis
861
Racine
63 St.
MORGAN PARK
107 St.
Ashland
Halsted
934
935
115 St.
Avenue
26 St.
535
539
543
548
549
540
536
554
537
541
546
552
555
538
542
547
553
556
557
559
39 St.
579
578
577
576
575
580
581
582
583
584
585
590
589
586
591
574
587
592
51 St.
600
601
602
55 St.
603
604
606
605
607
63 St.
State
Indiana
South Park
625
634
Cottage Grove
71 St.

TABLE 35

NEGRO INSANITY RATE: 1928-1934[a] FOR 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION: 1934

Census Tracts	Negro Insanity Cases	Negro Pop. 15 Yrs. & Over 1930	Insanity Rate[b]
TOTAL	3,027	167,970	1.8
360	10	903	1.1
376	38	1,283	1.4
377	41	2,470	1.0
378	52	1,833	2.2
379	4	332	.9
385	10	340	2.3
386	5	435	.8
387	--	160	---
434	43	3,452	1.0
440	36	2,363	1.3
442	12	882	1.1
443	6	229	2.0
521	19	553	2.6
522	38	675	4.3
535	22	723	2.3
536	8	249	2.5
537	12	318	2.9
538	51	1,713	3.0
539	96	1,732	4.1
540	14	380	2.8
541	27	1,148	1.8
542	51	2,229	1.8
543	83	1,549	4.1
544	22	596	2.8
545	43	604	5.5
546	27	1,013	2.1
547	90	3,308	2.1
548	55	1,783	2.4
549	49	1,748	2.2
550	40	1,018	3.0
551	8	353	1.7
552	68	2,868	1.8
553	74	3,951	1.4
554	74	3,430	1.7
555	49	2,435	1.5
556	21	1,134	1.4
557	96	4,703	1.6
559	66	2,818	1.8
573	17	937	1.4

TABLE 35 (Continued)

Census Tracts	Negro Insanity Cases	Negro Pop. 15 Yrs. & Over 1930	Insanity Rate
574	46	2,002	1.8
575	77	4,312	1.2
576	53	3,566	1.4
577	73	4,380	1.2
578	53	3,984	1.6
579	[illegible]	1,090	2.3
580	[illegible]	730	2.1
581	[illegible]	3,511	1.2
582	76	5,[illegible]	1.1
583	95	5,151	1.4
584	61	[illegible]	1.4
585	53	3,[illegible]	1.0
586	91	5,[illegible]	1.2
587	52	4,[illegible]	1.0
588	12	1,[illegible]	.8
589	53	4,517	.9
590	27	930	2.2
591	76	6,016	1.0
592	46	3,999	.9
600	31	1,813	1.3
601	78	5,313	1.1
602	59	5,705	.8
603	49	[illegible],484	.8
604	46	7,387	.5
605	32	2,735	.9
606	12	2,355	1.4
607	33	2,980	1.1
625	55	5,232	1.0
634	12	1,059	.9
683	3	305	.8
685	5	412	.9
861	[illegible]2	1,288	1.3
934	15	1,154	1.0
935	17	1,136	1.2

[a] Negro cases admitted to four state hospitals for the insane. Compiled from an unpublished study of Insanity: 1922-1934 by Ernest W. Burgess of the University of Chicago.

[b] Average yearly rate per 1000 Negro population 15 years of age and over. Population 15 years of age and over includes unknowns.

TABLE 36

GAINFULLY EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX: 1930, FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934

Census Tracts	Male Population 10 years and over	Males 10 years and over gainfully occupied	Per Cent	Females population 10 years and over	Females 10 years and over gainfully occupied	Per Cent
360	902	655	72.6	946	312	33.0
376	815	693	85.0	837	320	38.2
377	1788	1465	81.9	1724	746	43.3
378	1532	1318	86.0	1460	722	49.5
379	368	255	69.3	423	154	36.4
385	207	174	84.1	224	78	34.8
386	283	231	81.6	289	98	33.9
387	103	77	74.8	109	48	44.0
434	2883	2281	79.1	2795	894	32.0
440	1501	1104	73.6	1424	363	25.5
442	1207	937	77.6	998	229	23.0
443	261	186	71.3	196	45	23.0
521	353	292	82.7	389	156	40.1
522	483	409	84.7	420	182	43.3
535	572	480	83.9	528	185	35.0
536	192	154	80.2	194	52	26.8
537	212	168	79.3	194	76	39.2
538	827	661	79.9	808	228	28.2
539	1261	1101	87.3	914	386	42.2
540	229	203	88.6	205	88	42.9
541	689	584	84.8	712	332	46.6
542	1217	1030	84.6	1250	557	44.6
543	1466	1349	92.0	1117	627	56.1
544	403	365	90.6	335	154	46.0
545	329	296	90.0	297	179	60.3
546	712	655	92.0	596	311	52.2
547	1933	1721	90.9	1705	915	63.6
548	1161	1240	84.9	1450	740	51.0
549	1187	1039	87.5	1673	985	58.9
550	583	525	90.1	559	296	53.0
551	210	166	79.0	186	37	19.9
552	1588	1363	85.8	1540	737	47.9
553	2172	1883	86.7	2083	925	44.3
554	1991	1777	89.3	1967	995	50.1
555	1654	1460	88.3	1588	693	43.6

TABLE 36 (Continued)

GAINFULLY EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX: 1930, FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934

Census Tracts	Male Population 10 years and over	Males 10 years and over gainfully occupied	Per Cent	Females population 10 years and over	Females 10 years and over gainfully occupied	Per Cent
556	617	560	90.8	641	357	55.7
557	2545	2127	83.6	2653	1099	41.7
559	1717	1449	84.4	1699	728	42.8
573	507	426	84.0	521	256	49.1
574	1389	1096	78.5	1266	410	32.4
575	3242	2731	84.2	3281	1375	42.3
576	2015	1763	87.5	2066	985	47.7
577	2412	2197	91.1	2542	1321	52.0
578	1626	1465	90.1	1663	842	51.6
579	646	545	84.4	618	322	52.1
580	470	394	83.8	458	191	41.7
581	1879	1698	90.4	1962	1015	53.2
582	2831	2601	91.9	2905	1549	53.3
583	2710	2333	87.0	2819	1265	44.9
584	1815	1507	83.0	1991	736	38.3
585	1443	1342	93.0	1498	838	55.9
586	3224	2910	90.3	3076	1599	52.0
587	2131	1921	90.1	2396	1164	48.6
588	557	539	96.8	632	447	70.7
589	2365	2118	89.6	2660	1235	46.4
590	513	443	86.4	580	209	36.0
591	3325	2852	85.8	3530	1520	42.5
592	2190	1881	86.0	2357	1077	45.7
600	1012	789	78.0	1081	292	27.0
601	2751	2471	89.8	2889	1454	50.3
602	3153	2761	87.6	3201	1461	45.6
603	2361	2031	86.0	2551	1047	41.0
604	3982	3552	89.2	4079	1843	45.2
605	1481	1293	87.3	1611	577	35.8
606	1434	1208	84.2	1422	414	29.1
607	2344	2014	85.9	2542	929	36.5
625	3517	2907	82.7	3702	1247	33.7
634	890	691	77.6	896	166	18.5
683	185	149	80.5	185	78	42.2
685	251	193	76.9	253	64	25.3
861	1262	959	76.0	1282	278	21.7
934	702	547	77.9	720	195	27.1
935	755	574	76.0	751	158	21.0

TABLE 37

NEWS-STAND CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DEFENDER: 1937
PER 1000 NEGRO FAMILIES FOR THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS
WITH 50 PER CENT AND OVER NEGRO POPULATION IN 1934.

Census Tracts	Amount of Circulation[a]	Negro Families 1934	Newspapers Per 1000 Families
TOTAL	7,528	48,593	154.9
360	-	286	-
376	-	407	-
377	45	740	60.8
378	54	584	92.5
379	-	92	-
385	-	106	-
386	-	153	-
387	-	43	-
434	-	1,114	-
440	10	634	15.8
442	40	351	114.0
443	-	90	-
521	75	243	308.6
522	5	246	20.3
535	-	215	-
536	-	67	-
537	-	104	-
538	-	476	-
539	-	561	-
540	-	89	-
541	50	359	139.3
542	80	746	107.2
543	50	321	155.8
544	-	167	-
545	80	260	307.7
546	120	264	454.5
547	60	834	71.9
548	80	370	216.2
549	24	590	40.7
550	-	275	-
551	65	101	643.6
552	-	543	-
553	735	973	755.4
554	65	653	99.5
555	30	599	50.1
556	150	272	551.5
557	48	1,320	36.4
559	30	902	33.3

TABLE 37 (Continu)

Census Tracts	Amount of Circulation[a]	Negro Families 1934	Newspapers Per 1000 Families
573	33	264	125.0
574	30	691	43.4
575	211	1,461	144.4
576	130	808	160.9
577	356	1,235	288.3
578	130	771	168.6
579	15	402	37.3
580	25	267	93.6
581	20	1,080	18.5
582	35	1,234	28.4
583	110	1,367	80.5
584	38	984	38.6
585	225	789	285.2
586	227	1,799	126.2
587	208	1,106	188.1
588	45	229	196.5
589	230	1,000	230.0
590	60	358	167.6
591	150	1,702	88.1
592	190	1,1[illegible]	168.3
600	[illegible]5	[illegible]60	80.4
601	295	1,[illegible]	206.0
602	190	1,6[illegible]	114.0
603	130	1,[illegible]	103.0
604	385	2,237	172.1
605	973	861	1,130.1
606	37	725	51.0
607	197	1,132	174.0
625	825	1,771	465.8
634	-	432	-
683	-	113	-
685	70	174	402.3
861	-	479	-
934	17	421	40.4
935	-	502	-

[a] Collected by a survey of news-stands on W. P. A. Project #3591, December, 1937.

PART II

THE ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY

The Twenty-Three Districts

The Negro community in Chicago is highly differentiated in social conditions. The tables and maps presented in Part I show to what extent this differentiation has progressed in the 73 census tracts. To effectively comprehend the variation among sections of the community, however, it is necessary to reduce the number of units for comparison; and in this section statistics are presented for 23 groupings of census tracts which are defined as "districts." These districts were set up on the basis of certain recurrent configurations, revealed by study of a series of cross-hatched maps such as are given in Part I.

The groupings made were as follows (see Figure 1, p. 3):

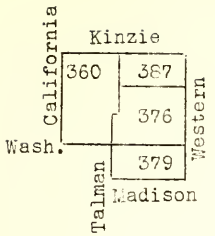
District	Census Tracts
1	360, 376, 379, 387
2	377, 378, 385, 386
3	434, 440
4	442, 443
5	522
6	521, 535, 539
7	543, 548
8	549
9	536, 537, 538, 540, 541, 542
10	544, 545, 546, 547, 550, 551, 552, 553, 556
11	554, 555, 557, 559
12	573, 579, 580
13	577, 578, 581, 582, 585
14	575, 576, 583, 584, 590
15	574, 600
16	586, 587, 588, 601, 602

District	Census Tracts
17	589, 591, 592
18	606
19	603, 604, 605, 607
20	625, 634
21	683, 685
22	934, 935
23	861

Immediately following are presented data by districts, with summary comments on the peculiarities of each district.

The theories of the ecologists were found valuable for analysis of the differentiation in the Negro community. A discussion of the ecological relationships between districts is to be found below (pp. 163 ff.).

DISTRICT 1



The Lake Street "satellite area." Low in infant mortality, insanity, and juvenile delinquency. Medium low in rental and education. Low population density and mobility. More desirable than District 2, directly to the east.

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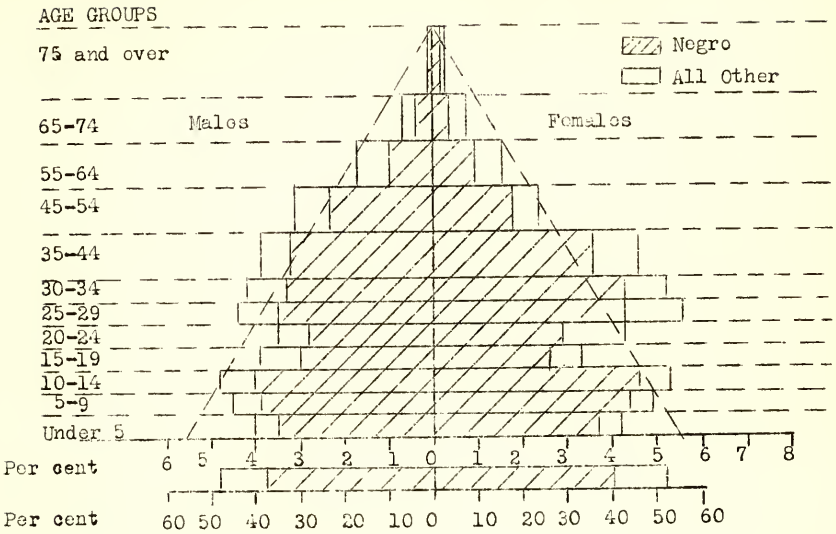
Population, 1934	
Total	4,578
Negro	3,582
Per cent Negro	78.2
Sex Ratio, 1934	
Total	92.4
Negro	92.4
Population density per square mile, 1934	25,849
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	17.4
Average corrected birth rate	60.6
Average crude death rate	15.9
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	56.0
Illegitimate birth rate	78.8
Rate of natural increase	1.5
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$19.15
Rental per room	$ 3.36
Median number of rooms	5.7
Per cent home ownership	16.6
Per cent vacancies	8.1
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	4.1
Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	14.5
5 members or over	34.3
Residence under one year	31.0
Residence 5 years or over	33.0
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.2
Per cent having attended college	3.5
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	3.7
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.1
Average Negro population per church, 1937	325.6
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.6
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	2.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 1



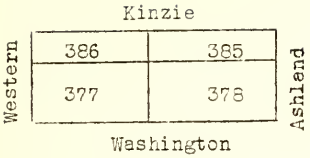
In relation to other districts, Negro population of this district is high in proportion of children under 10; low in proportion of adults between 21 and 44 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	2,483	100.0	1,200	100.0	1,283	100.0
Single	599	24.1	371	30.9	228	17.8
Married	1,509	60.8	731	60.9	778	60.6
Widowed	350	14.1	90	7.5	260	20.3
Divorced	25	1.0	8	.7	17	1.3
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

High proportion single males; low proportion, married males. Fifth highest of all districts in percentage of widowed males. Marital distribution of females is medium in all respects.

DISTRICT 2



The eastern half of the Lake Street area. An area of mixed conditions, some desirable, some undesirable. High infant mortality, and medium high juvenile delinquency. Over 8 per cent of the population lived in hotels, boarding, and lodging houses in 1930.

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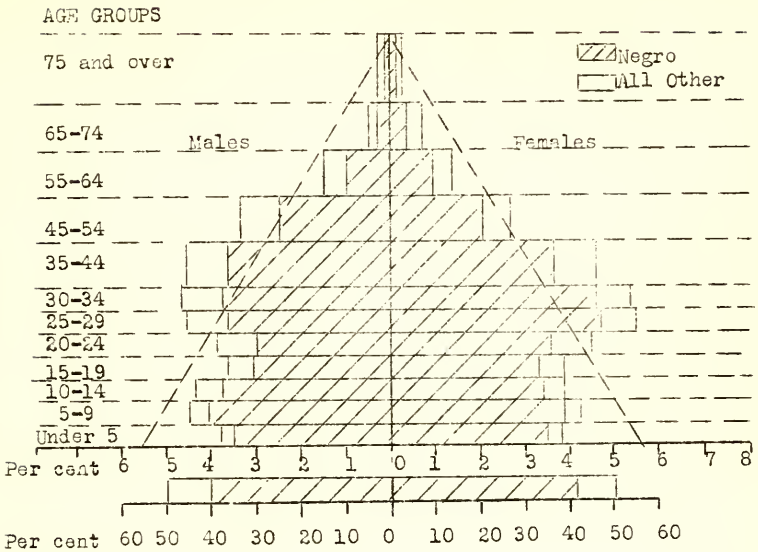
Population, 1934	
Total	8,022
Negro	6,537
Per cent Negro	81.5
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	98.7
Negro	96.1
Population density per square mile, 1934	22,890
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	20.8
Average corrected birth rate	72.9
Average crude death rate	18.5
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	101.5
Illegitimate birth rate	91.6
Rate of natural increase	2.3
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$18.00
Rental per room	$ 3.33
Median number of rooms	5.4
Per cent home ownership	12.0
Per cent vacancies	7.9
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	9.1
Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	14.6
5 members or over	34.4
Residence under one year	26.6
Residence 5 years or over	32.0
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	6.9
Per cent having attended college	2.4
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	7.9
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.5
Average Negro population per church, 1937	594.3
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.9
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE,
SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 2



Like District 1, high proportion young children among the Negro population. Larger proportion than District 1 of adults in prime of life.

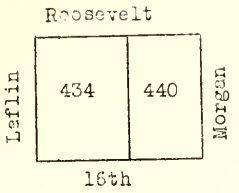
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	4,773	100.0	2,298	100.0	2,475	100.0
Single	1,211	25.4	691	30.1	520	21.0
Married	2,916	61.1	1,443	62.8	1,473	59.5
Widowed	618	12.9	152	6.6	466	18.8
Divorced	27	.6	12	.5	15	.6
Unknown	1	*	.....	.....	1	.1

*Less than .1 of 1 per cent

Most noteworthy aspects of marital distribution are proportion single females (second highest); divorced males (second lowest, tied with District 14); low percentage married and divorced females.

DISTRICT 3



Maxwell Street. Intensive study of this area indicates recency of Negro settlement. High proportion Negro population under 10 years of age; second lowest median age. Very deteriorated housing. High delinquency rate. Second to District 4 in low rental.

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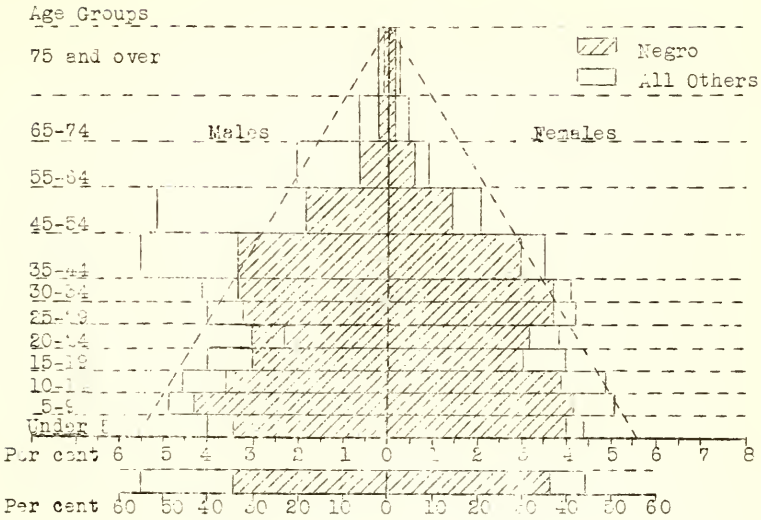
Population, 1934	
Total	10,500
Negro	7,469
Per cent Negro	71.1
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	101.8
Negro	94.2
Population density per square mile, 1934	35,690
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	25.4
Average corrected birth rate	22.4
Average crude death rate	18.7
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	97.1
Illegitimate birth rate	82.5
Rate of natural increase	6.7
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$13.15
Rental per room	$ 2.68
Median number of rooms	4.9
Per cent home ownership	6.8
Per cent vacancies	6.0
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	.1

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	10.9
5 members or over	36.4
Residence under one year	30.0
Residence 5 years or over	24.7
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	5.9
Per cent having attended college	.9
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	11.1
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.1
Average Negro population per church, 1937	339.5
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.1
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	.5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OF COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 3



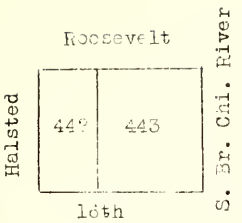
Compared with other districts, District 3 has highest percentage of children, and lowest percentage of persons 55 years of age and over among its Negro population.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	5,009	100.0	2,438	100.0	2,571	100.0
Single	1,291	25.8	784	32.2	507	19.7
Married	3,043	60.7	1,494	61.3	1,549	60.3
Widowed	577	11.5	112	4.6	465	18.1
Divorced	68	1.4	18	.7	50	1.9
Unknown	30	.6	30	1.2	.....	.....

High in single population, low in widowed. Per cent male divorced low; per cent female divorced high.

DISTRICT 4



The eastern half of the Maxwell Street area. Lowest rental in the Negro community. Highest corrected birth rate. Second highest infant mortality rate. High delinquency rate. Very deteriorated housing.

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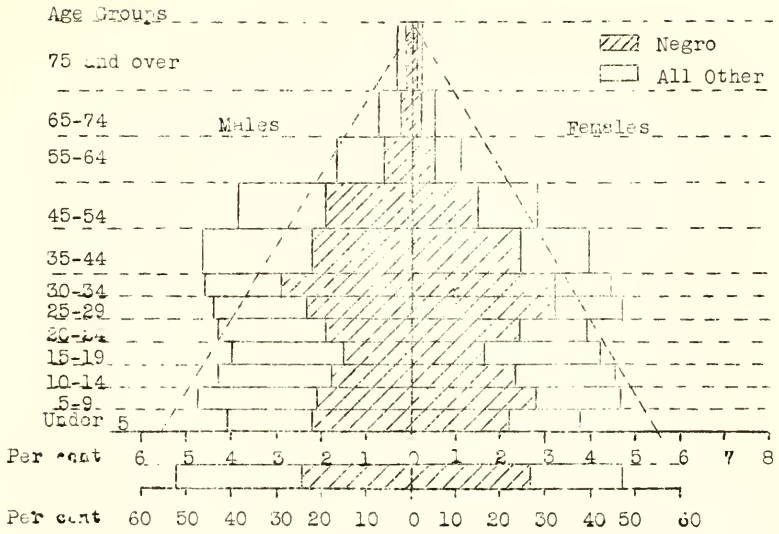
Population, 1934	
Total	2,988
Negro	1,546
Per cent Negro	51.7
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	111.0
Negro	90.4
Population density per square mile, 1934	24,057
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	24.1
Average corrected birth rate	98.0
Average crude death rate	23.8
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	124.5
Illegitimate birth rate	63.3
Rate of natural increase	.3
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$11.40
Rental per room	$ 2.48
Median number of rooms	4.6
Per cent home ownership	8.5
Per cent vacancies	19.6
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	.2

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	7.6
5 members or over	27.9
Residence under one year	31.9
Residence 5 years or over	30.8
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	6.2
Per cent having attended college	4.7
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	9.3
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.3
Average Negro population per church, 1937	193.3
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	-----
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	.3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE,
SEX, AND NATIVITY OF COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 4



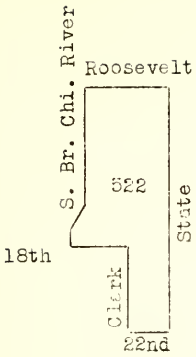
Among the Negro population, age distribution characterized by high proportion under 10 years of age, and high proportion females in child-bearing ages; a low proportion of old people.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	1,188	100.0	549	100.0	639	100.0
Single	262	23.0	168	30.6	94	15.9
Married	695	61.1	340	61.9	385	60.3
Widowed	164	14.4	38	6.9	136	21.4
Divorced	17	1.5	3	.6	14	2.4
Unknown	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....

Single population: male, high; female, low. Medium proportion married. Widowed: male, medium low; female, third highest (tied with District 9). Third lowest, male divorced; second highest, female divorced.

DISTRICT 5



Industrial rather than residential property. Lowest population density. Second highest sex ratio, and second highest median age. Low home ownership. Second highest delinquency rate. Highest crude death rate. Lowest rate of natural increase, and highest insanity rate.

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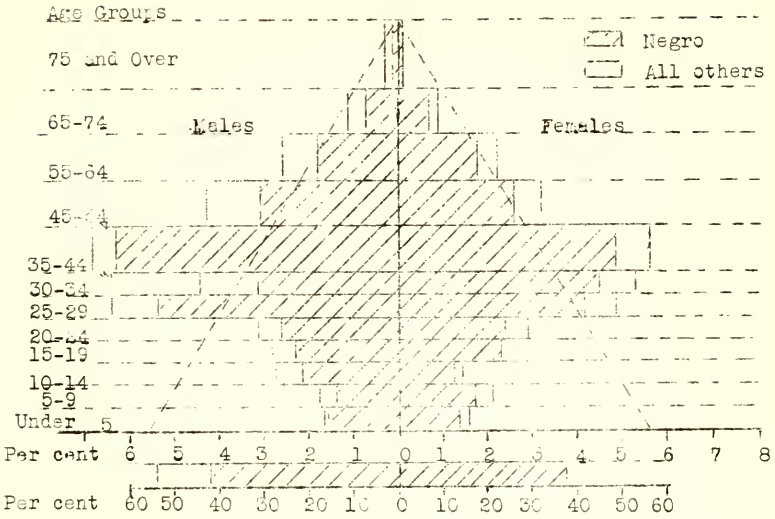
Population, 1934	
Total	975
Negro	781
Per cent Negro	80.1
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	120.1
Negro	111.7
Population density per square mile, 1934	11,524
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	21.2
Average corrected birth rate	79.9
Average crude death rate	44.7
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	122.0
Illegitimate birth rate	73.2
Rate of natural increase	23.5
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$12.30
Rental per room	$ 2.86
Median number of rooms	4.3
Per cent home ownership	1.3
Per cent vacancies	40.4
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	2.6

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	4.8
5 members or over	17.8
Residence under one year	21.9
Residence 5 years or over	21.5
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	6.9
Per cent having attended college	.3
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	12.5
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	4.3
Average Negro population per church, 1937	781.0
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	-----
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	.5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE,
SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 5



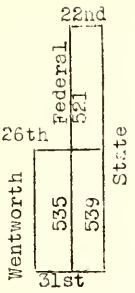
Compared with other Negro districts, lowest in proportion of Negro population under 10 years of age and highest in proportion of population 55 years of age and over. High sex ratio.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	688	100.0	362	100.0	326	100.0
Single	214	31.1	139	38.4	75	23.0
Married	347	50.5	171	47.2	176	53.9
Widowed	113	16.4	46	12.7	67	20.6
Divorced	14	2.0	6	1.7	8	2.5
Unknown	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

Small numbers involved; few people live in this district. Highest of all districts in percentage single among both male and female. Second lowest in percentage married among males, lowest in percentage married among females. Proportion widowed males highest; divorced males, second highest. Among females, a medium proportion widowed and highest percentage divorced (tied with District 13).

DISTRICT 6



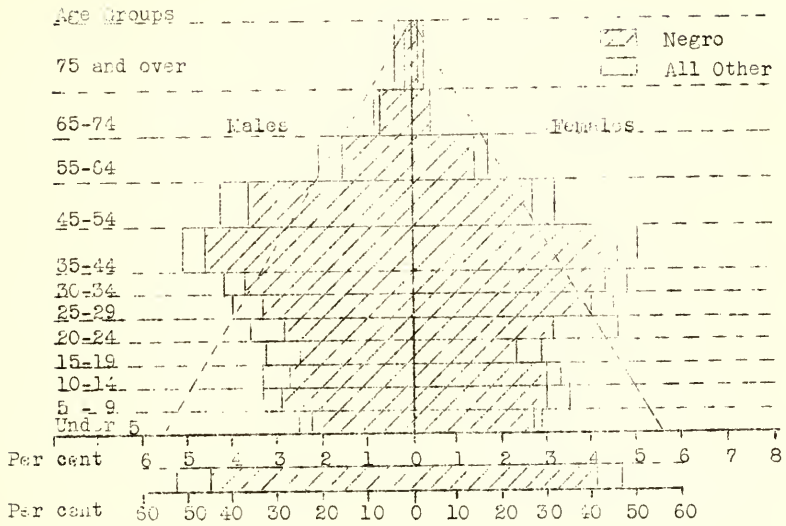
Factories, warehouses, etc. found here. Third highest sex ratio. Low proportion children, high proportion adults. Second highest crude death rate. Second lowest of natural increase. Second highest insanity rate. Highest infant mortality rate.

Population, 1934	
Total	4,271
Negro	3,674
Per cent Negro	86.0
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	110.8
Negro	111.6
Population density per square mile, 1934	21,248
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	19.0
Average corrected birth rate	73.5
Average crude death rate	31.5
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	134.9
Illegitimate birth rate	109.1
Rate of natural increase	12.5
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$14.80
Rental per room	$ 2.90
Median number of rooms	5.1
Per cent home ownership	11.7
Per cent vacancies	15.2
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	7.8

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	10.1
5 members or over	24.0
Residence under one year	30.0
Residence 5 years or over	28.5
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	6.4
Per cent having attended college	.5
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	9.6
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	3.4
Average Negro population per church, 1937	408.2
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	-----
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	.8

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX,
AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 6



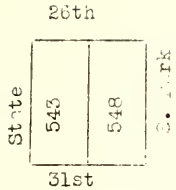
Negro population in this district tends to be distributed in the older age groups, when compared with the other Negro districts.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	2,960	100.0	1,594	100.0	1,366	100.0
Single	744	25.1	566	35.5	178	13.0
Married	1,749	59.1	861	54.0	888	65.0
Widowed	446	15.1	155	9.7	291	21.3
Divorced	21	.7	12	.8	9	.7
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marital distribution among Negro males; second highest in the 23 districts in percentage single and percentage widowed; low in percentage of married males and divorced males. Among the females, the percentage single is highest of all Negro districts. Married and widowed females also high, but divorced females, low.

DISTRICT 7

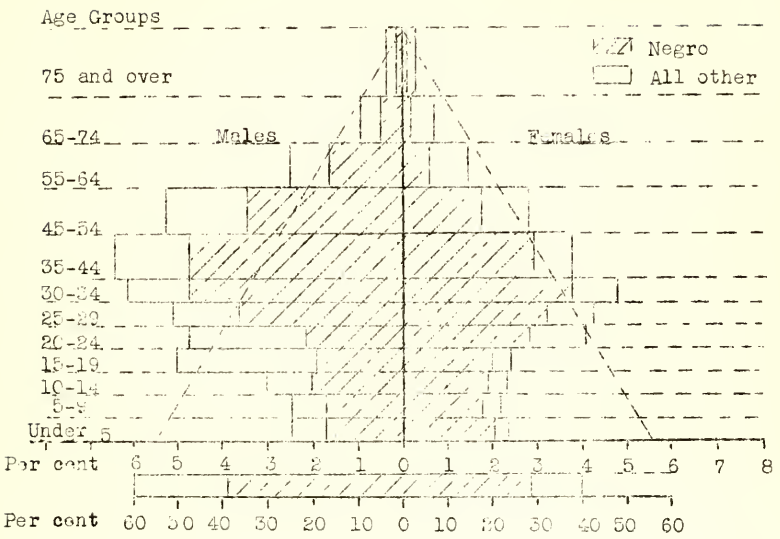


The "homeless man area" of the Negro community. Highest sex ratio. Highest per cent population living in quasi-family groups. Extremely high illegitimate birth rate. Lower in juvenile delinquency than areas west, east, or south of it. Third highest insanity rate.

Population, 1934	
Total	5,278
Negro	3,566
Per cent Negro	67.6
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	149.3
Negro	137.6
Population density per square mile, 1934	22,354
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	18.2
Average corrected birth rate	64.2
Average crude death rate	22.5
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	97.4
Illegitimate birth rate	208.5
Rate of natural increase	4.3
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$21.50
Rental per room	$ 4.48
Median number of rooms	4.8
Per cent home ownership	9.1
Per cent vacancies	22.0
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	13.9
Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	14.9
5 members or over	29.5
Residence under one year	38.4
Residence 5 years or over	27.0
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	6.9
Per cent having attended college	3.1
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	5.5
Negro insanity rate, 1932-1934	3.2
Average Negro population per church, 1937	594.3
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.6
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	.8

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 7



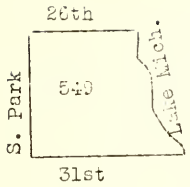
High sex ratio evident from pyramid. Few children (fourth lowest in Negro population under 10 years of age). High in population 25 years of age and over.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	2,962	100.0	1,761	100.0	1,201	100.0
Single	713	24.1	475	26.9	238	19.8
Married	1,410	47.6	702	39.9	708	59.0
Widowed	320	10.8	82	4.7	238	19.8
Divorced	24	.8	10	.6	14	1.2
Unknown	495	16.7	492	27.9	3	.2

Note extremely high percentage unknown marital status among males. Unknowns without comparisons, reducing their validity. Among females, there tends to be high proportion of single and low proportion of married status.

DISTRICT 8



A large hospital located in this district. To the east are railroad tracks, and beyond these the lake; to the north is industrial property. Infant mortality rate fourth highest. Medium juvenile delinquency rate. Low median rental.

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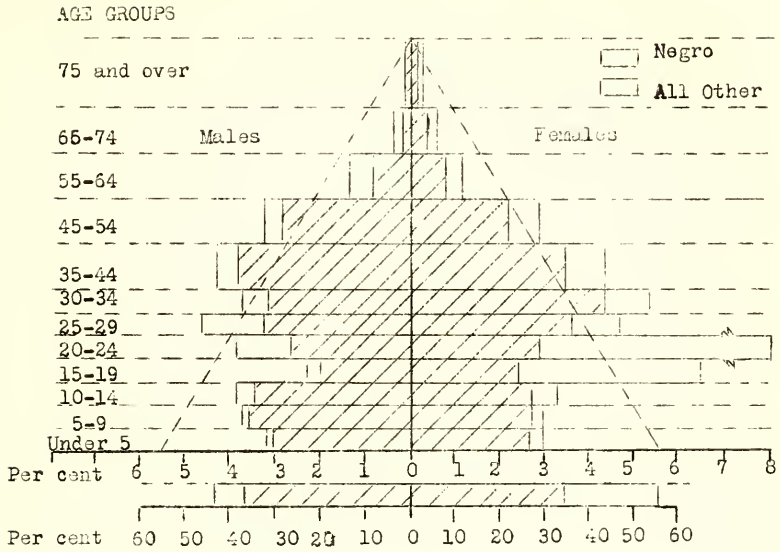
Population, 1934	
Total	3,308
Negro	2,391
Per cent Negro	72.3
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	80.1
Negro	104.4
Population density per square mile, 1934	31,534
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	22.2
Average corrected birth rate	56.7
Average crude death rate	22.6
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	120.7
Illegitimate birth rate	101.0
Rate of natural increase	.4
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$18.05
Rental per room	$ 3.68
Median number of rooms	4.9
Per cent home ownership	7.6
Per cent vacancies	18.1
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	17.7
Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	14.4
5 members or over	30.9
Residence under one year	36.4
Residence 5 years or over	25.2
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	6.6
Per cent having attended college	2.1
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	7.8
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	2.2
Average Negro population per church, 1937	797.0
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	-----
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY
AGES, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 8



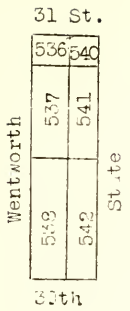
Medium high proportion Negro children as compared with the other 22 districts. Low proportion Negro population 55 years of age and over. Age distribution otherwise medium.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	1,779	100.0	883	100.0	896	100.0
Single	385	21.7	254	28.8	131	14.6
Married	1,160	65.0	576	65.2	584	65.2
Widowed	221	12.4	47	5.3	174	19.4
Divorced	13	.7	6	.7	7	.8
Unknown	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....

Married Negro population high for both males and females, as compared with other Negro districts in northern end of community. Percentage married for females is, indeed, second highest of all 23 districts. The following proportions in marital status are low: single female, widowed male, and divorced, both sexes.

DISTRICT 9

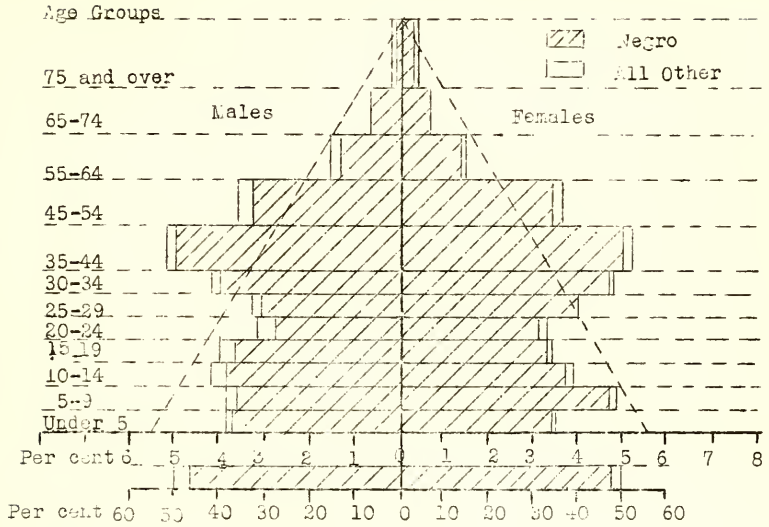


Fourth highest crude death rate. Low medium grade. Low median rental. Fourth highest rate of insanity. More desirable than Districts 6, 7, and 8 but is included in most undesirable group of Districts in Black Belt.

Population, 1934		Families, 1934 percentages	
Total	7,465	Doubled up	12.4
Negro	7,050	5 members or over	28.9
Per cent Negro	94.4	Residence under one year	29.4
		Residence 5 years or over	28.2
Sex ratio, 1934			
Total	99.2		
Negro	97.1	Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Population density per square mile, 1934	32,400	Median grade completed	6.2
		Per cent having attended college	1.2
Vital statistics, 1928-1932			
Average crude birth rate	19.4		
Average corrected birth rate	69.2		
Average crude death rate	25.7		
		Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	7.0
Vital statistics, 1928-1933			
Infant mortality rate	89.7		
Illegitimate birth rate	97.4	Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	2.2
Rate of natural increase	6.3		
		Average Negro population per church, 1937	352.5
Housing, 1934			
Median rental	$16.10		
Rental per room	$ 3.04	Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	-----
Median number of rooms	5.3		
Per cent home ownership	6.8		
Per cent vacancies	9.6		
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	1.0	Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	1.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 9



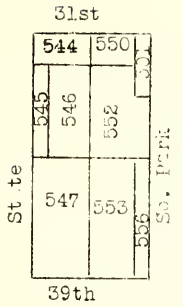
Medium in proportion of Negro population under 10 years of age; high in proportion 55 years of age and over. Third lowest in percentage of females 15 to 34 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	5,313	100.0	2,620	100.0	2,693	100.0
Single	1,356	23.7	806	30.8	450	16.7
Married	3,152	59.3	1,546	59.0	1,606	59.6
Widowed	802	15.1	226	8.6	576	21.4
Divorced	103	1.9	42	1.6	61	2.3
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Single population: male, medium high; female, medium low. Married low for both sexes. High proportion widowed and divorced Negro population, for both males and females.

DISTRICT 10



Medium in many factors. However, illegitimacy rate second only to District 7, directly north. High per cent single. Third lowest crude birth rate. Third highest proportion of Negro population.

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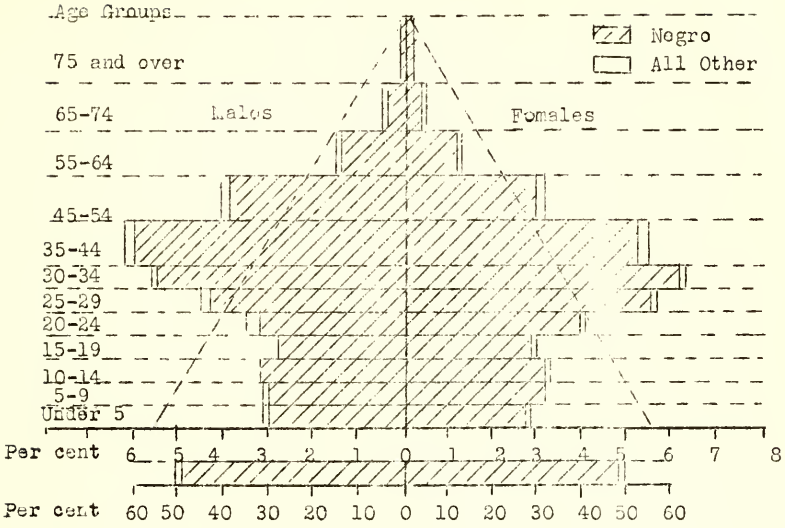
Population, 1934	
Total	18,166
Negro	17,561
Per cent Negro	96.7
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	101.8
Negro	100.7
Population density per square mile, 1934	38,816
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	15.5
Average corrected birth rate	49.3
Average crude death rate	20.1
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	90.4
Illegitimate birth rate	137.5
Rate of natural increase	4.6
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$23.40
Rental per room	$ 4.68
Median number of rooms	5.0
Per cent home ownership	14.4
Per cent vacancies	10.2
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	3.0

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	24.7
5 members or over	40.0
Residence under one year	37.0
Residence 5 years or over	24.0
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.2
Per cent having attended college	3.3
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	8.1
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	2.0
Average Negro population per church, 1937	428.3
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	1.4
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	2.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 10



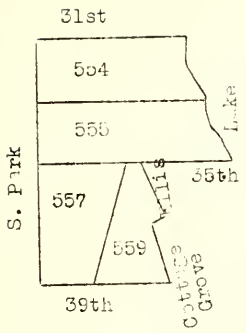
Negro population tends to be old, compared with the other districts; although proportion over 55 years of age is only medium. Predominance of population between 25 and 44 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	14,324	100.0	7,146	100.0	7,078	100.0
Single	5,181	28.7	2,323	32.6	1,333	18.8
Married	8,402	58.1	4,171	58.4	4,231	59.8
Widowed	1,953	13.7	515	7.3	1,418	19.9
Divorced	208	1.5	102	1.4	106	1.5
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In distribution of marital status, District 10 has high and medium high representation in single, widowed and divorced, and low in proportion of married, as compared with the Negro population of other districts.

DISTRICT 11



Bounded on the east by I. C. railroad. Medium in most factors, regarding Negro community itself as standard of measurement.

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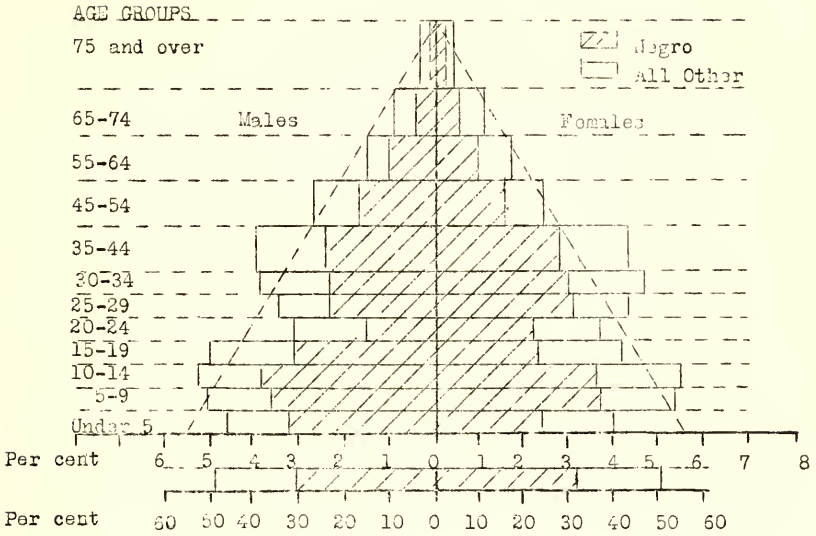
Population, 1934		Families, 1934 percentages	
Total	16,418	Doubled up	20.0
Negro	15,328	5 members or over	34.3
Per cent Negro	93.4	Residence under one year	34.5
		Residence 5 years or over	25.7
Sex ratio, 1934			
Total	94.3		
Negro	93.7	Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Population density per square mile, 1934	39,551	Median grade completed	7.2
		Per cent having attended college	3.7
Vital statistics, 1928-1932			
Average crude birth rate	19.3		
Average corrected birth rate	62.7		
Average crude death rate	19.2	Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	7.1
Vital statistics, 1928-1933			
Infant mortality rate	93.9		
Illegitimate birth rate	95.7	Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.6
Rate of natural increase	.1		
Housing, 1934		Average Negro population per church, 1937	365.0
Median rental	$21.70		
Rental per room	$ 4.62		
Median number of rooms	4.7	Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.7
Per cent home ownership	13.4		
Per cent vacancies	17.1		
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	2.0	Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	1.9

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 11



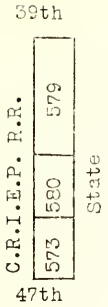
Age distribution of Negro population in marked contrast with that of District 10, which is directly west. District 11 has larger proportion of young people, and a low proportion of population 55 years of age and over.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	11,724	100.0	5,617	100.0	6,107	100.0
Single	2,578	22.0	1,571	27.9	1,007	16.5
Married	7,349	62.7	3,596	64.0	3,753	61.5
Widowed	1,621	13.8	368	6.6	1,253	20.5
Divorced	176	1.5	82	1.5	94	1.5
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The distribution of marital status among Negroes living in District 11 is unmarked by any particular peculiarities; it is medium in respect to most classifications.

DISTRICT 12



Located near the Stock Yards. Rate of juvenile delinquency extremely high. Third highest crude death rate. Proportion which Negro population is of the total second highest of the 23 districts. Education and economic status low; illegitimacy, infant mortality, and insanity rates medium.

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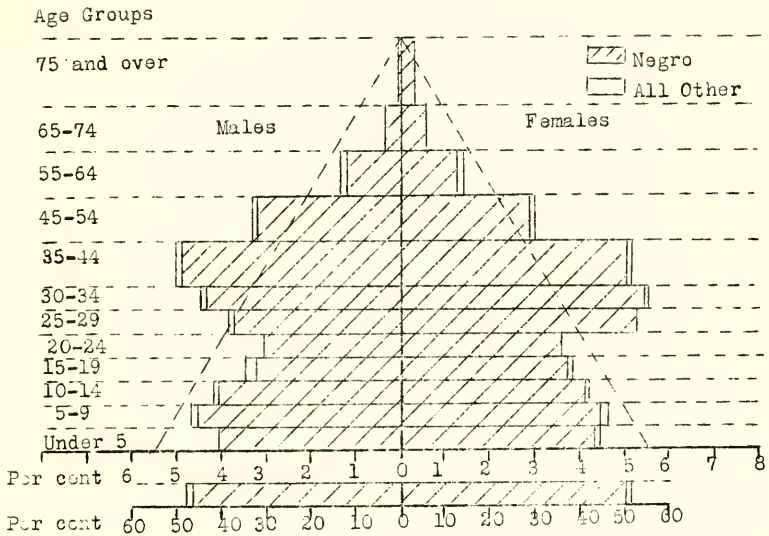
Population, 1934	
Total	3,796
Negro	3,701
Per cent Negro	97.5
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	94.3
Negro	94.5
Population density per square mile, 1934	32,980
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	22.7
Average corrected birth rate	80.2
Average crude death rate	26.6
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	93.2
Illegitimate birth rate	123.6
Rate of natural increase	3.9
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$18.55
Rental per room	$ 3.71
Median number of rooms	5.0
Per cent home ownership	6.1
Per cent vacancies	7.6
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	.4

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	13.4
5 members or over	30.0
Residence under one year	28.4
Residence 5 years or over	25.5
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	6.5
Per cent having attended college	.08
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	15.7
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.9
Average Negro population per church, 1937	148.0
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	----
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	.8

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY
AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 12



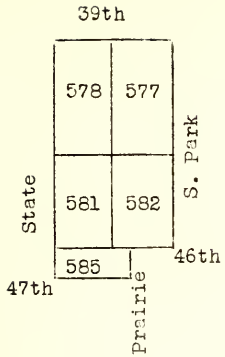
Age distribution of Negro population in this district is much like that of total Negro population, but there is a slight preponderance of young people as compared with other districts.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	2,736	100.0	1,316	100.0	1,420	100.0
Single	668	24.4	419	31.8	249	17.5
Married	1,602	58.5	788	59.9	814	57.3
Widowed	434	15.9	94	7.2	340	24.0
Divorced	32	1.2	15	1.1	17	1.2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Married Negro population low in comparison to other Negro districts (males are sixth lowest, females, second lowest in this factor). Proportion of widowed females highest of all 23 districts; single and divorced females, medium in proportion. Among the males, there are high proportions of single, widowed, and divorced.

DISTRICT 13



Highest proportion Negro population of all the 23 Districts. Lowest crude birth rate; high mobility and density; third highest district in percentage of doubled-up families. Among the five "worst" districts in rates of infant mortality and insanity.

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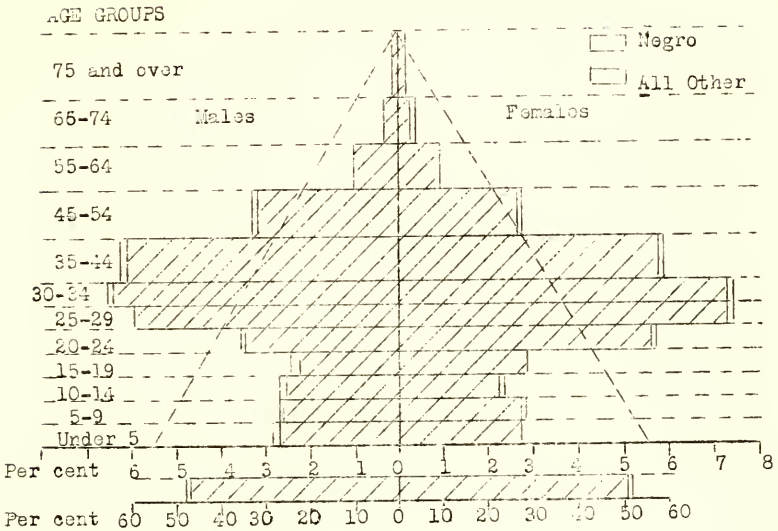
Population, 1934	
Total	23,357
Negro	22,889
Per cent Negro	98.0
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	92.9
Negro	92.4
Population density per square mile, 1934	54,129
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	13.8
Average corrected birth rate	38.0
Average crude death rate	15.1
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	78.3
Illegitimate birth rate	111.2
Rate of natural increase	1.3
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$29.70
Rental per room	$ 6.75
Median number of rooms	4.4
Per cent home ownership	6.7
Per cent vacancies	5.7
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	1.4

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	25.2
5 members or over	34.0
Residence under one year	46.6
Residence 5 years or over	15.8
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.7
Per cent having attended college	5.9
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	9.5
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.2
Average Negro population per church, 1937	532.3
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	1.6
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	2.7

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY
AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 13



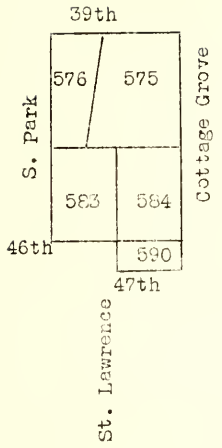
Note the bulging of the pyramid in age groups from 25 to 44 years of age. District 13 is third lowest in the 23 districts both in proportion of Negro population under 10 and over 54 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	19,273	100.0	9,170	100.0	10,103	100.0
Single	4,017	20.8	2,370	25.8	1,647	16.3
Married	12,626	65.5	6,158	67.2	6,468	64.0
Widowed	2,348	12.2	543	5.9	1,805	17.9
Divorced	282	1.5	99	1.1	183	1.8
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

High in married persons and divorced persons among the Negro population. Low in single and widowed persons.

DISTRICT 14

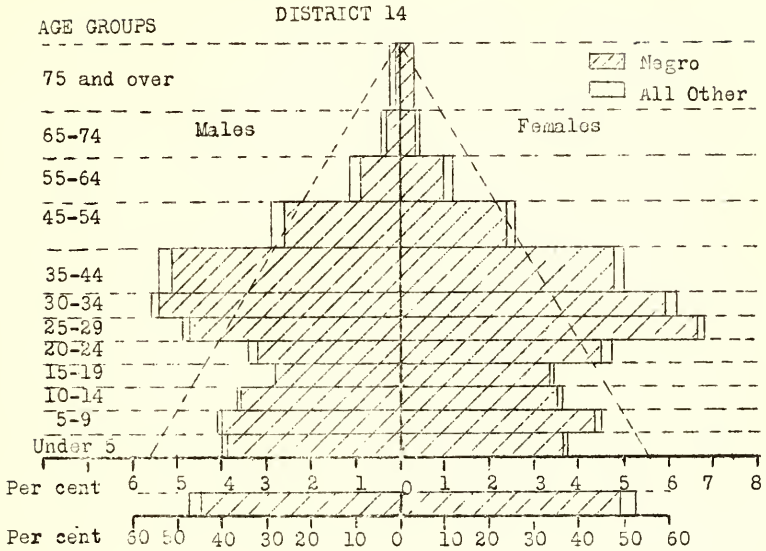


Medium in most factors. High density of population. Medium high in infant mortality, illegitimacy, and juvenile delinquency rates.

Population, 1934	
Total	24,981
Negro	23,535
Per cent Negro	94.4
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	93.0
Negro	92.4
Population density per square mile, 1934	52,545
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	20.2
Average corrected birth rate	63.5
Average crude death rate	16.5
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	77.2
Illegitimate birth rate	78.2
Rate of natural increase	3.7
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$26.10
Rental per room	$ 5.33
Median number of rooms	4.9
Per cent home ownership	14.6
Per cent vacancies	7.1
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	3.7

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	24.1
5 members or over	40.4
Residence under one year	39.5
Residence 5 years or over	24.0
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.6
Per cent having attended college	4.8
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	6.3
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.4
Average Negro population per church, 1937	692.2
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.6
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	2.6

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY
SEX, AGE, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934



Comparing this district with the other Negro districts, one notes a high proportion of males and females 25 to 44 years of age, a medium proportion of population under 10 years of age, and a low proportion of population over 54 years of age.

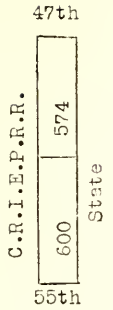
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	17,827	100.0	8,432	100.0	9,395	100.0
Single	4,140	23.2	2,446	29.0	1,694	18.0
Married	11,062	62.1	5,425	64.4	5,637	60.0
Widowed	2,420	13.9	513	6.1	1,957	20.9
Divorced	149	.8	45	.5	104	1.1
Unknown	6	*	3	*	3	*

*Less than .1 of 1 per cent.

Marital distribution peculiar only in the very low proportion of divorced males and the low proportion of widowed males.

DISTRICT 15



Low rental and educational status. In striking contrast to District 12, just north, quite low juvenile delinquency rates. Second lowest mobility; medium in other factors.

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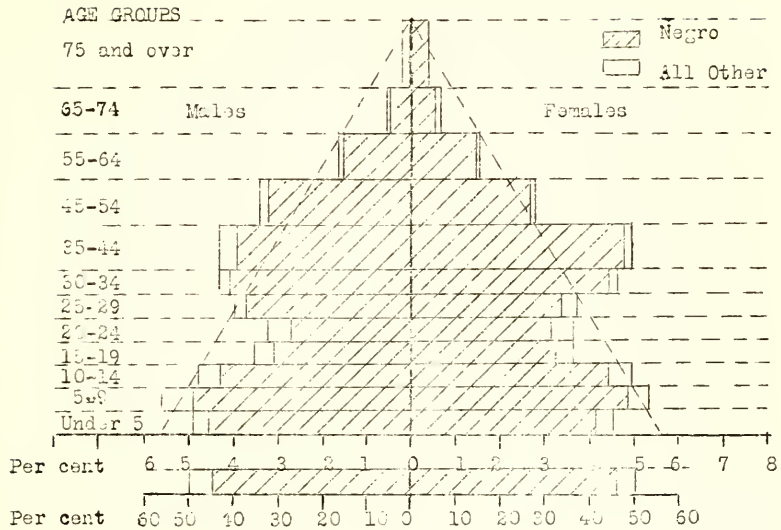
Population, 1934	
Total	5,680
Negro	5,178
Per cent Negro	91.2
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	100.1
Negro	98.8
Population density per square mile, 1934	48,176
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	21.8
Average corrected birth rate	83.8
Average crude death rate	20.7
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	81.3
Illegitimate birth rate	92.0
Rate of natural increase	1.1
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$18.10
Rental per room	$ 3.29
Median number of rooms	5.5
Per cent home ownership	14.9
Per cent vacancies	8.9
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	.5

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	15.5
5 members or over	34.3
Residence under one year	17.0
Residence 5 years or over	32.8
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	5.9
Per cent having attended college	2.2
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	5.5
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.6
Average Negro population per church, 1937	184.9
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	---
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	.7

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY
AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 15



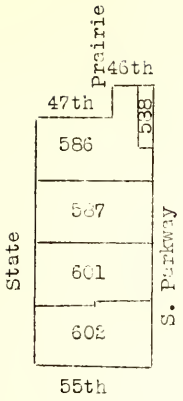
Fourth highest in proportion Negro population under 10 years of age. High proportion old persons; low proportion Negro adults between 20 and 44 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	3,644	100.0	1,799	100.0	1,845	100.0
Single	735	20.2	462	25.7	273	14.8
Married	2,389	65.2	1,197	66.5	1,142	61.9
Widowed	557	15.3	134	7.5	423	22.9
Divorced	13	.3	6	.3	7	.4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Low in single population; medium high in married; high in widowed; and lowest of all 25 districts in proportion divorced.

DISTRICT 16



High rental. Low infant mortality, low insanity; medium high education. Second highest density and mobility; second highest doubled-up families. Crude birth rate second lowest (District 13, directly north, had lowest birth rate.)

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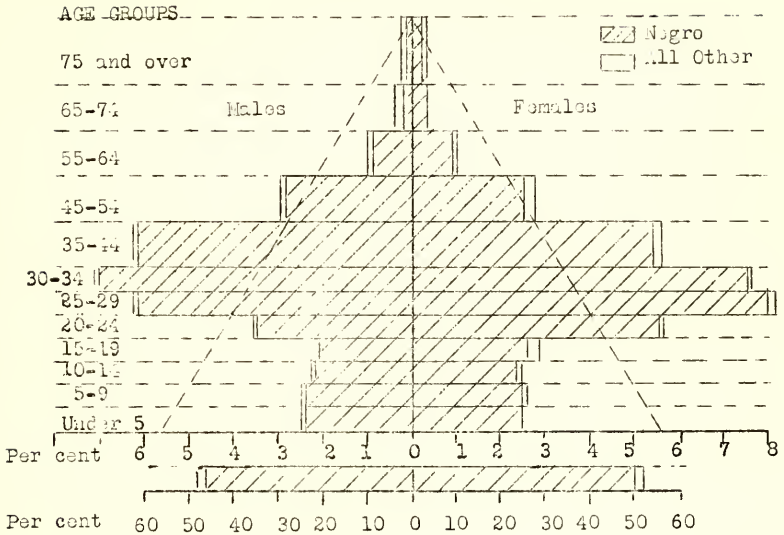
Population, 1934	
Total	29,128
Negro	27,814
Per cent Negro	95.5
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	92.5
Negro	92.9
Population density per square mile, 1934	57,102
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	14.3
Average corrected birth rate	40.0
Average crude death rate	14.9
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	65.0
Illegitimate birth rate	94.5
Rate of natural increase	.6
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$32.60
Rental per room	$ 6.65
Median number of rooms	4.9
Per cent home ownership	6.2
Per cent vacancies	4.3
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	4.9

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	26.5
5 members or over	36.6
Residence under one year	48.5
Residence 5 years or over	14.6
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.9
Per cent having attended college	5.5
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	7.7
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.0
Average Negro population per church, 1937	1209.3
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	1.8
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	4.4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY
AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 16



Great contrast with age distribution in District 15, directly east. Low in proportion of children and old persons; highest both in males aged from 21 to 44 years and in females aged from 15 to 34 years.

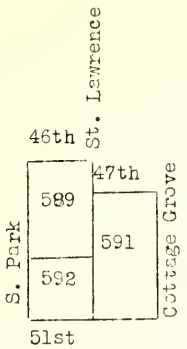
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	23,614	100.0	11,356	100.0	12,258	100.0
Single	5,931	25.1	3,495	30.8	2,436	19.9
Married	14,254	60.4	6,975	61.4	7,279	59.4
Widowed	2,913	12.3	668	5.9	2,245	18.3
Divorced	503	2.1	209	1.8	294	2.4
Unknown	13	.1	9	.1	4	*

*Less than .1 of 1 per cent.

Comparatively a large percentage of Negroes in District 16 are divorced. Single status also tends to be high. The proportion married, among males, is medium; among females, it is low. Widowed population, among both sexes, is low.

DISTRICT 17



Desirable area. High rental; high education. Highest density and proportion of doubled-up families. Lowest sex ratio. Provident Hospital located in this district, which is just north of Washington Park.

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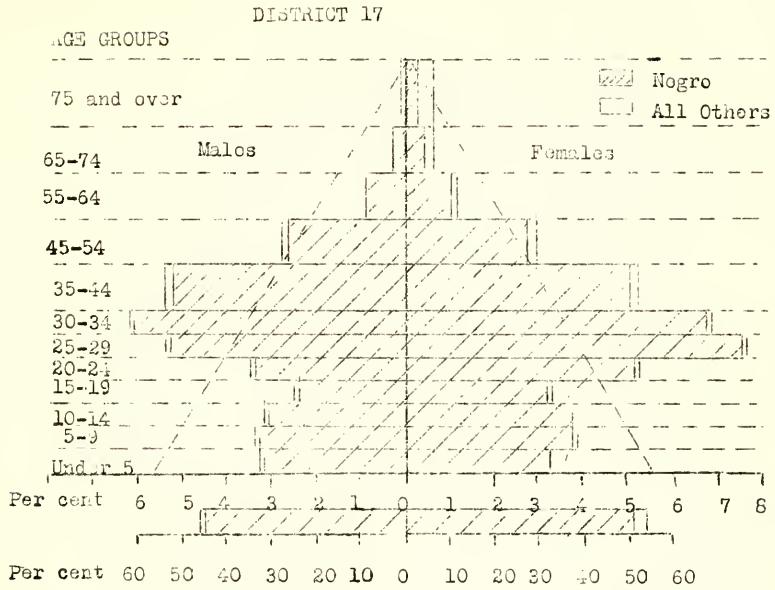
Population, 1934	
Total	19,155
Negro	18,448
Per cent Negro	96.3
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	86.1
Negro	87.8
Population density per square mile, 1934	69,176
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	16.0
Average corrected birth rate	47.4
Average crude death rate	13.1
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	67.0
Illegitimate birth rate	76.5
Rate of natural increase	2.9
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$33.60
Rental per room	$ 6.46
Median number of rooms	5.2
Per cent home ownership	13.0
Per cent vacancies	4.6
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	4.7

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	28.2
5 members or over	42.9
Residence under one year	46.1
Residence 5 years or over	19.0
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	8.2
Per cent having attended college	7.7
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	5.2
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	.9
Average Negro population per church, 1937	1884.8
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	1.8
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	4.1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934



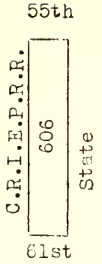
Age distribution much like that found in District 16, to the east. A somewhat larger proportion young persons and old persons. High proportion adults of both sexes.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	14,561	100.0	6,772	100.0	7,789	100.0
Single	3,311	22.7	1,873	27.6	1,438	18.5
Married	9,066	62.3	4,400	65.0	4,666	59.9
Widowed	1,910	13.1	411	6.1	1,499	19.2
Divorced	274	1.9	88	1.3	186	2.4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Medium in single status, both male and female. High proportions, married and divorced males, low in widowed males. Married females in low proportion.

DISTRICT 18



Lowest in rate of infant mortality. Lowest mobility of any district located in the southern part of the community. Low in proportion of quasi-family groups. Rental and education not as high as other southern areas.

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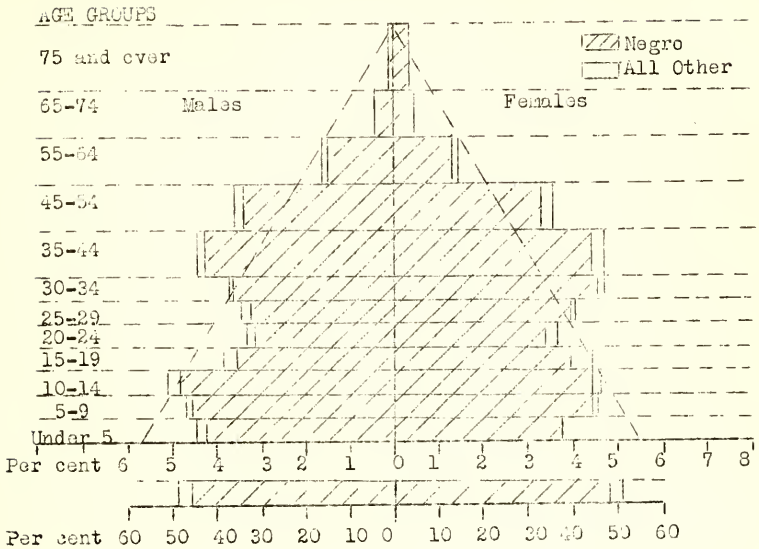
Population, 1934	
Total	3,437
Negro	3,251
Per cent Negro	94.6
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	96.1
Negro	95.8
Population density per square mile, 1934	30,442
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	17.5
Average corrected birth rate	67.4
Average crude death rate	14.0
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Infant mortality rate	43.7
Illegitimate birth rate	51.9
Rate of natural increase	3.5
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$23.40
Rental per room	$ 4.11
Median number of rooms	5.7
Per cent home ownership	22.7
Per cent vacancies	6.8
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	.1

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	19.8
5 members or over	41.0
Residence under one year	30.4
Residence 5 years or over	33.8
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.5
Per cent having attended college	5.5
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	5.6
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.4
Average Negro population per church, 1937	325.1
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.3
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	5.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 18



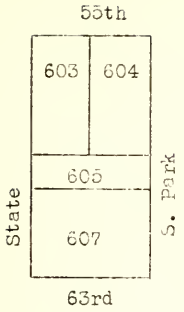
High proportion of children and old persons. Low in proportion of population 20 to 44 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	2,347	100.0	1,123	100.0	1,224	100.0
Single	421	17.9	387	33.5	204	16.7
Married	1,521	64.8	759	67.6	762	62.2
Widowed	293	12.5	65	5.8	228	18.6
Divorced	42	1.8	12	1.1	30	2.5
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

High in married persons and medium high in divorced. Proportion single is low in comparison to other Negro districts; proportion widowed is also low.

DISTRICT 19



Highest median rental in Negro community. High education; highest mobility; lowest crude death rate. One of the more desirable areas in which to live of all the districts in the Black Belt.

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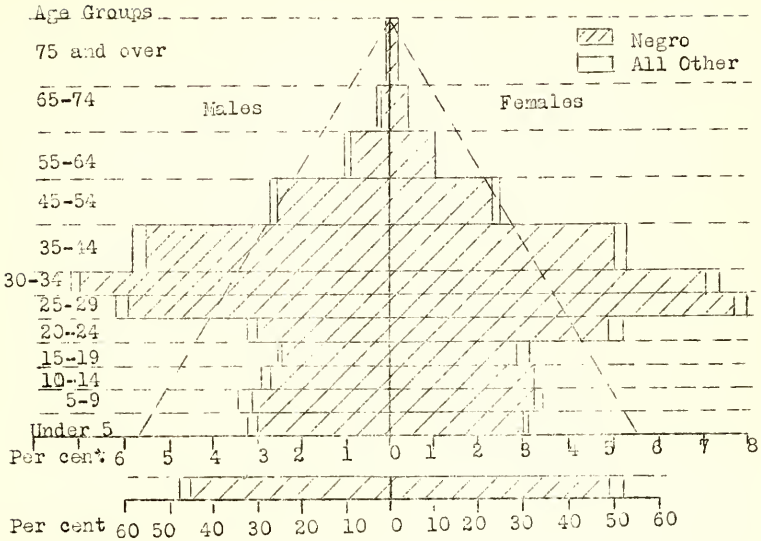
Population, 1934	
Total	24,139
Negro	22,786
Per cent Negro	94.4
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	92.8
Negro	91.8
Population density per square mile, 1934	51,087
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	15.6
Average corrected birth rate	46.3
Average crude death rate	12.1
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	69.0
Illegitimate birth rate	57.6
Rate of natural increase	3.5
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$35.20
Rental per room	$ 7.33
Median number of rooms	4.8
Per cent home ownership	6.1
Per cent vacancies	5.9
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	1.1
Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	22.4
5 members or over	34.1
Residence under one year	48.9
Residence 5 years or over	10.7
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	8.5
Per cent having attended college	7.8
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	5.0
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	.7
Average Negro population per church, 1937	1,424.1
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	1.8
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	7.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HE POPULATION BY AGES,
SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 19



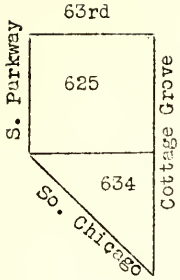
Age distribution much like that of District 18, located directly north. Very low proportion population over 54 years of age. Second highest in proportion of males, 21-24 years of age, and females, 15-34 years of age. Low proportion population under 10 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	18,140	100.0	8,784	100.0	9,356	100.0
Single	4,193	23.7	2,406	27.4	1,787	18.5
Married	12,060	65.2	5,900	67.1	6,160	63.5
Widowed	1,914	10.4	383	4.4	1,531	15.8
Divorced	303	1.7	95	1.1	208	2.2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lowest of all 25 districts in proportion widowed. Fifth and sixth highest, respectively, in proportion of married males and married females. Medium in single persons, and medium to high in divorced.

DISTRICT 20



West Woodlawn--a desirable residential area characterized by highest education in both median grade and college attendance; high rentals; very low illegitimacy, insanity, juvenile delinquency, and infant mortality. Second lowest crude death rate; low sex ratio. Low mobility, high home ownership.

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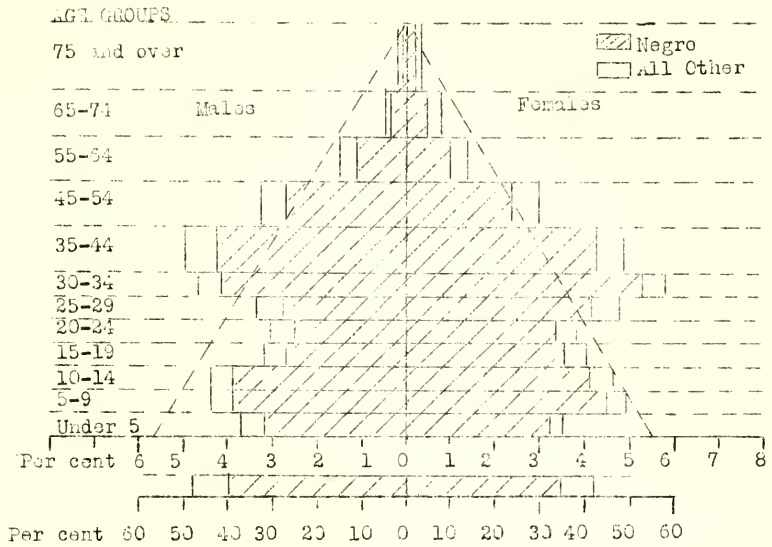
Population, 1934	
Total	11,073
Negro	9,476
Per cent Negro	85.6
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	91.2
Negro	88.6
Population density per square mile, 1934	30,630
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	17.0
Average corrected birth rate	61.8
Average crude death rate	12.2
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	59.9
Illegitimate birth rate	30.4
Rate of natural increase	4.8
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$34.60
Rental per room	$ 6.07
Median number of rooms	5.7
Per cent home ownership	25.8
Per cent vacancies	5.4
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	.7

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	16.6
5 members or over	36.2
Residence under one year	30.7
Residence 5 years or over	30.9
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	8.9
Per cent having attended college	12.3
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	2.4
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	2.0
Average Negro population per church, 1937	947.6
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	2.4
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	9.3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE,
SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 20



Much like District 12 in age distribution of Negro population, although much unlike that district in other respects. Medium in proportion of adults and elder population, and medium high in proportion of population under 10 years of age.

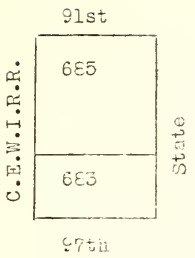
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	8,935	100.0	3,552	100.0	3,381	100.0
Single	1,489	31.5	780	21.1	709	19.2
Married	4,553	38.8	2,248	69.3	2,305	62.5
Widowed	788	11.0	170	5.3	533	15.9
Divorced	121	1.7	32	1.0	89	2.4
Unknown	2	*	2	.1	.....	.....

*Less than .1 of 1 per cent.

Lowest of all Negro districts in proportion single males; highest of all districts in proportion married males. Widowed males in low proportion; divorced males in medium proportion. Among the females, divorced status is second highest in Negro districts (together with districts 17, 16, and 4). Both married and single status is high among females, but widowed is second lowest.

DISTRICT 21



Lilydale--just to the west of State Street, about 10 miles south of Chicago's "Loop." Highest illegitimacy of all "satellite" areas (including districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 21, 22, and 23.) Lowest insanity rate of this same group. Lowest mobility and lowest delinquency rate of the 23 Negro districts. Nearly two-thirds of all Lilydale homes are owned; however, their value is low.

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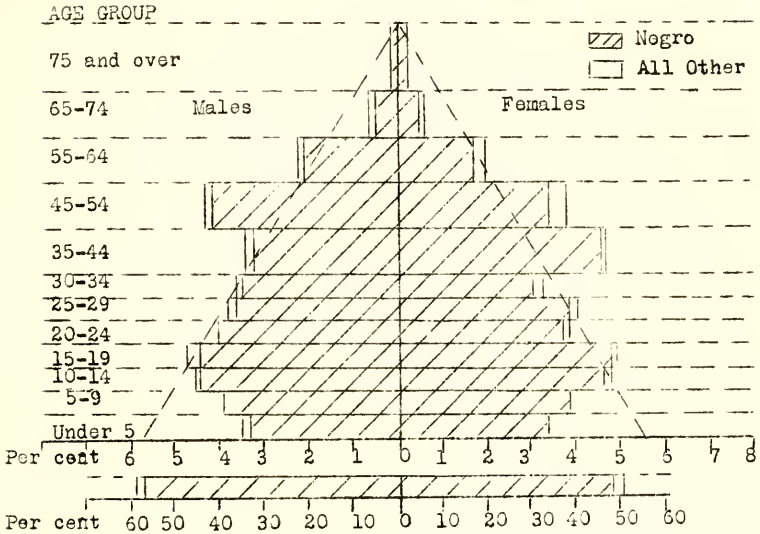
Population, 1934	
Total	1,166
Negro	1,110
Per cent Negro	95.2
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	96.0
Negro	98.1
Population density per square mile, 1934	7,282
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	17.3
Average corrected birth rate	88.9
Average crude death rate	15.3
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	88.5
Illegitimate birth rate	97.3
Rate of natural increase	2.0
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$19.85
Rental per room	$ 3.75
Median number of rooms	5.3
Per cent home ownership	64.5
Per cent vacancies	4.3
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	----

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	17.6
5 members or over	28.4
Residence under one year	15.2
Resident 5 years or over	58.7
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.4
Per cent having attended college	4.8
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	1.3
Negro insanity rate, 1928-1934	.9
Average Negro population per church, 1937	370.0
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.9
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	4.7

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE,
SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 21



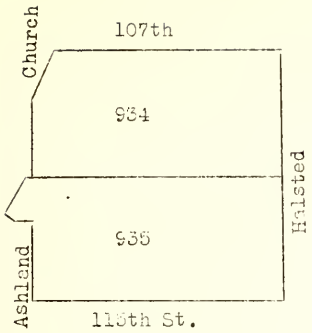
Relatively, an over-representation of older persons found among the Negro population of this district. Medium low proportion of population under 10 years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	831	100.0	408	100.0	423	100.0
Single	164	19.7	100	24.5	64	15.1
Married	556	66.9	272	66.7	284	67.2
Widowed	97	11.7	29	7.1	68	16.1
Divorced	13	1.6	7	1.7	6	1.4
Unknown	1	.1	...	.....	1	.2

Second highest proportion divorced males; second lowest proportion single males; high percentages, married and widowed among males. Highest proportion married females of all the 23 districts. Low proportion of single and widowed status among females; percentage divorced females is medium.

DISTRICT 22



Morgan Park--second highest in median grade; lowest in illegitimate birth rate; about 60 per cent of all homes were owned; second lowest sex ratio. Juvenile delinquency very low; rental highest of the seven satellite areas.

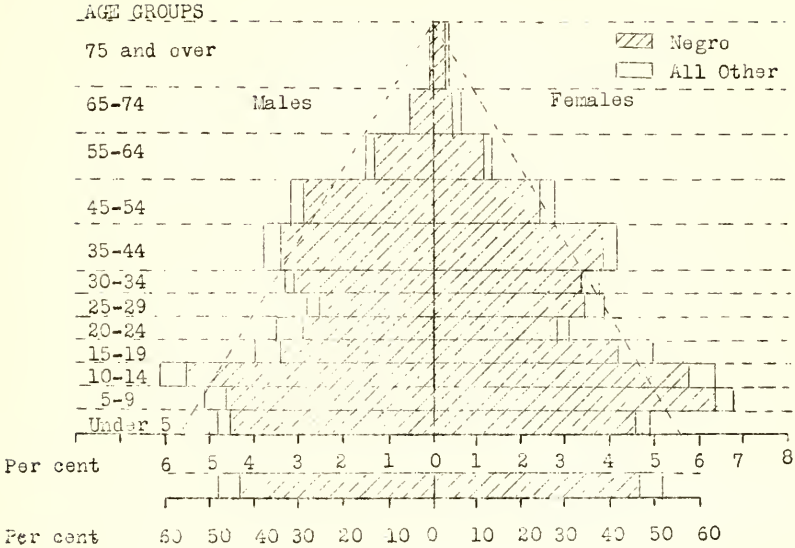
- - - - - -

Population, 1934	
Total	4,675
Negro	4,208
Per cent Negro	90.0
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	90.8
Negro	89.8
Population density per square mile, 1934	6,777
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	22.4
Average corrected birth rate	92.7
Average crude death rate	12.9
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	74.2
Illegitimate birth rate	29.3
Rate of natural increase	9.6
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$34.00
Rental per room	$ 4.29
Median number of rooms	5.6
Per cent home ownership	59.9
Per cent vacancies	.9
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	.4

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	14.8
5 members or over	41.2
Residence under one year	19.3
Residence 5 years or over	53.0
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	7.5
Per cent having attended college	4.4
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	4.6
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.1
Average Negro population per church, 1937	382.5
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.7
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	7.6

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY
AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 22



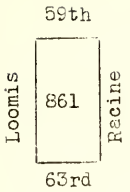
Second only to District 3 in proportion of Negro population under 10 years of age. It will be noted that most satellite areas have high proportions of children in comparison with other Negro districts.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	2,738	100.0	1,308	100.0	1,430	100.0
Single	579	21.1	322	24.6	257	18.0
Married	1,811	66.2	901	68.9	910	63.6
Widowed	317	11.6	72	5.5	245	17.1
Divorced	31	1.1	13	1.0	18	1.3
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

High proportion married (males, second highest; female, fifth highest); low and medium low (respectively) single male and single female population; low widowed, both sexes; and medium divorced, both sexes.

DISTRICT 23



Englewood - desirable area. Second highest proportion of college-educated Negroes; low mobility; high home ownership.

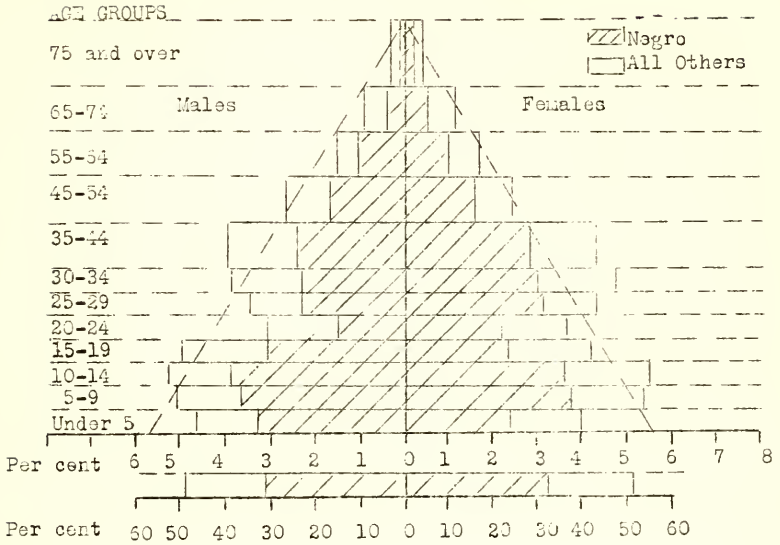
\- - - - - -

Population, 1934	
Total	3,242
Negro	2,054
Per cent Negro	63.4
Sex ratio, 1934	
Total	95.3
Negro	96.7
Population density per square mile, 1934	25,936
Vital statistics, 1928-1932	
Average crude birth rate	19.4
Average corrected birth rate	75.9
Average crude death rate	13.1
Vital statistics, 1928-1933	
Infant mortality rate	80.6
Illegitimate birth rate	33.3
Rate of natural increase	6.3
Housing, 1934	
Median rental	$20.70
Rental per room	$ 3.63
Median number of rooms	5.7
Per cent home ownership	31.2
Per cent vacancies	9.5
Per cent quasi-family groups, 1930	----

Families, 1934 percentages	
Doubled up	12.5
5 members or over	37.9
Residence under one year	24.5
Residence 5 years or over	41.9
Education, Negro population 18 years of age and over, 1934	
Median grade completed	8.6
Per cent having attended college	9.4
Juvenile delinquency rate, 1927-1933	2.9
Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934	1.3
Average Negro population per church, 1937	342.3
Negro physicians per 1,000 population, 1937	.5
Per cent males in the postal service, 1930	4.5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY OR COLOR: 1934

DISTRICT 23



Negro population, as distributed by age, compares with that of other districts as follows: third highest in proportion of children under 10 years of age; lowest in proportion of males 21 to 44 years of age; low in proportion of females aged from 15 to 34 years; and high in proportion population aged over 64 years.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934

Marital Condition	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	1,988	100.0	859	100.0	729	100.0
Single	626	28.1	189	22.8	131	18.0
Married	852	51.5	410	61.5	442	60.6
Widowed	167	16.8	46	5.4	141	19.3
Divorced	36	1.9	11	1.7	15	2.1
Unknown	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....

Proportion of single males among Negro population high for southern satellite area; proportion of single females medium. Married in both sexes a medium proportion of the population. Widowed and divorced tend to be in high proportions.

Relationships Among the Twenty-three Districts

Negroes have lived in Chicago since its early days, but only during the past forty years have they lived in the city in large numbers. The Negro community is still in the process of "becoming," but it is of sufficient age to show some organization, and to illustrate some results of the processes of community growth and development which have been formulated by students of city growth.

What has become the classic statement of the process of city expansion was expressed some years ago by Professor Ernest W. Burgess of the University of Chicago:

> The typical processes of the expansion of the city can best be illustrated perhaps, by a series of concentric circles, which may be numbered to designate both the successive zones of urban extension and the types of areas differentiated in the process of expansion.
>
> This chart represents an ideal construction of the tendencies of any town or city to expand radially from its central business district . . . . "The Loop" (I). Encircling the downtown area there is normally an area in transition, which is being invaded by business and light manufacture (II). A third area (III) is inhabited by the workers in industries who have escaped from the area of deterioration (II) but who desire to live within easy access of their work. Beyond this zone is the "residential area" (IV) of high class apartment buildings or of exclusive "restricted" districts of single family dwellings. Still further, out beyond the city limits, is the commuters' zone--suburban areas, or satellite cities--within a thirty to sixty minute ride of the central business district.
>
> This chart brings out clearly the main fact of expansion, namely, the tendency of each inner zone to extend its area by the invasion of the next outer zone. This aspect of expansion may be called succession, a process which has been studied in detail in plant ecology. If this chart is applied to Chicago, all four of these zones were in its early history included in the circumference of the inner zone, the present business district. The present boundaries of the area of deterioration were not many years ago those of the zone now inhabited by independent wage-earners, and within the memories of thousands of

> Chicagoans contained the residences of the "best families." It hardly needs to be added that neither Chicago nor any other city fits perfectly into this ideal scheme. Complications are introduced by the lake front, the Chicago River, railroad lines, historical factors in the location of industry, the relative degree of the resistance of communities to invasion, etc.[1]

Figure 12 locates the areas inhabited by significant numbers of Negroes in 1930 within Burgess' radial diagram of the growth of the city. It will be noted that by far the majority of Chicago's colored population lived in Zones II and III, the zones of transition and working-men's homes, respectively, of Chicago as a whole. Outlying sections of the Negro community fell in the residential zone (Zone IV). According to Earl Moses, from one of whose studies Figure 12 was adapted, areas of disorganization in the Negro community were found in Zone II, and areas in transition in Zone III, while the organized Negro areas were located in the residential zone. Moses writes:

> It may be noted in this diagram that except for certain variations Negro areas, when considered in relation to radial expansion, exhibit the essence of Dr. Burgess' scheme. Nevertheless, it should be noted that complications have altered Burgess' ideal construction in relation to Negro areas. Insofar as these areas in Chicago are concerned the operation of two salient factors form the basis of the complications. First, the segregation of Negroes into compact areas creates a symbiotic relationship with the white community. In the second place, the only areas open to Negroes without contest have been areas characterized by marked deterioration or those in process of deterioration. The differentiation of the Negro community into types of areas does not, therefore, exactly correspond to the zonal differentiation described in Burgess' ideal scheme. The zonal types are nevertheless present, though in modified form and different in location.[2]

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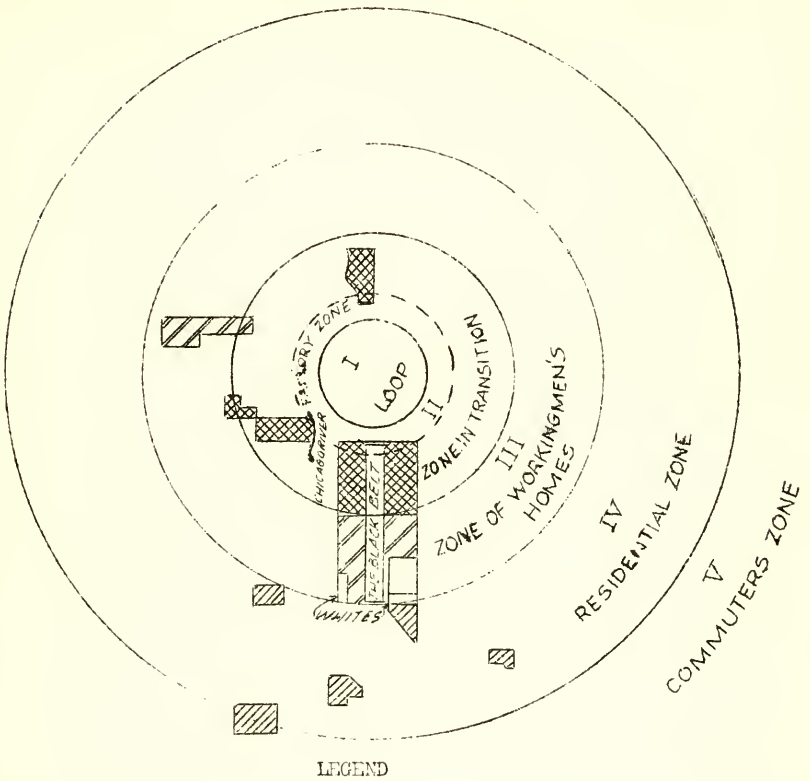
[1] Ernest W. Burgess, "The Growth of the City: An Introduction to a Research Project," R. E. Park, et al., The City, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1925), pp. 50-52.

[2] Earl R. Moses, "Community Factors in Negro Delinquency" (Unpublished M. A. thesis, Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1932), pp. 38-39.

FIGURE 12

NEGRO AREAS IN CHICAGO IN RELATION TO BURGESS' IDEAL CONFIGURATION[a]



[a]Taken from Earl R. Moses, "Community Factors in Negro Delinquency," (Unpublished M.A. thesis, Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1932), p. 36.

E. Franklin Frazier, in the well-known book, The Negro Family in Chicago,[3] wrote:

> The rapid growth of the Negro community in Chicago has been due principally to the migrations from the South. Its expansion over a vast territory as the population increased has fitted into the general pattern of urban growth and, at the same time, has been similar to the movement of other racial and migrant groups in the city. The growth of the community has been more than an addition of numbers. There has been a selection and segregation of economic and cultural groups which has determined the social structure of the community.[4]

This author's comments a few years later on his frame of reference in his study on the Negro family is more explicit as regards the relation of his zones to Burgess' scheme:

> In a study published a few years ago, the writer was able to show, by means of an ecological analysis, that the organization and disorganization of Negro family life in the northern city were closely tied up with the economic and social structure of the Negro community. Specifically, in the case of Chicago, it was found that, as a result of the selection and segregation incident to the expansion of population, the Negro community has assumed a definite spatial pattern. This spatial pattern bore the impress of the ecological organization of the larger community and could be represented by seven zones indicating the outward expansion of the community from the slum area about the central business district. On the basis of these seven zones it was possible to measure the selection and segregation, as revealed in the distribution of occupational classes, in the proportion of males, mulattoes, and illiterates in the population and other indexes to the economic and social structure of the community.[5]

Frazier and Moses were of the opinion that, at the time of their studies, the differentiation of areas in the Negro community could be ascribed in large measure to the position of the Negro community relative to the zones (described by Burgess) of the city as a whole.

---

[3]E. Franklin Frazier, The Negro Family in Chicago, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1932).

[4]Ibid., pp. 115-116.

[5]E. Franklin Frazier, "Negro Harlem: An Ecological Study," American Journal of Sociology, XLIII (1937), pp. 72-73.

Neither Moses nor Frazier confined their studies to those areas in Chicago in which at least 50 per cent of the population was Negro, as we are here confining ours. Furthermore, Moses' main emphasis was on juvenile delinquency, and Frazier's on family organization and disorganization, and their investigations utilized case studies of Negroes as well as statistical material. In this brief ecological report, in contrast, we are interested in the incidence of many factors, from births and deaths to grades completed in schools and median rentals, and for our purpose published census data has been utilized almost exclusively.

To facilitate comparison with Frazier's seven zones[6] we give below the approximate equivalents of our districts and his zones:

Frazier's Zones	Present Districts
I	3, 4, 5
II	6, 7, 8
III	9, 10, 11
IV	12, 13, 14
V	15, 16, 17
VI	18, 19
VII	20

---

[6]Frazier writes: "Statistics on the Negro population were secured from data given for the census tracts, which were used as units for the federal enumeration of 1920. These census tracts in the South Side area have been grouped so as to create seven zones, each approximately a mile in length. Because of the variations in the size of these census tracts, it has not been possible to make the zones of equal length. The first and second zones each extend for a distance of ten blocks or a mile and a quarter, from Roosevelt Road, or Twelfth Street, to Twenty-second Street, and from Twenty-second Street to Thirty-second Street. The third zone extends from Thirty-second Street to Thirty-ninth Street, or a distance of seven-eighths of a mile. Each of the next four zones is eight blocks, or a mile in length. They are bounded by Forty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-third, and Seventy-first streets." E. F. Frazier, The Negro Family in Chicago (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1932), p. 98.

Not included in Frazier's study were the areas we have termed Districts 1, 2, 21, 22, and 23. The minor differences between Frazier's zones and the remainder of our districts are attributable to changes in census tract boundaries between 1920 and 1930.

Without repeating the statistics (in form of tables) which are given by districts in the preceding pages, we shall briefly consider the distribution of various selected factors in the 23 Negro districts, and attempt to indicate roughly the ecological organization of the Negro community today.[7]

Demographic Aspects

The most heavily populated district in 1934 was District 16, which lies between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets and South Parkway and State Street (Figure 13). Districts 14, 19, and 13 were second, third, and fourth highest in numbers of inhabitants. The smallest number of persons of any of the 23 districts lived in District 5, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets at the north of the "Black Belt." About two-thirds of this area is industrial or railroad property. Relatively few persons lived in districts 21, 7, and 8, or districts west of State, namely, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18.

Greatest density in 1934 occurred in the central portion of the "Black Belt," south of Thirty-ninth Street, east of State, and extending to Sixty-third Street. Here a total of 120,700 persons lived in 1934, 115,472 of whom were Negroes. Lowest density was found in districts 22 and 21. Density of population was comparatively low in districts west of State Street.

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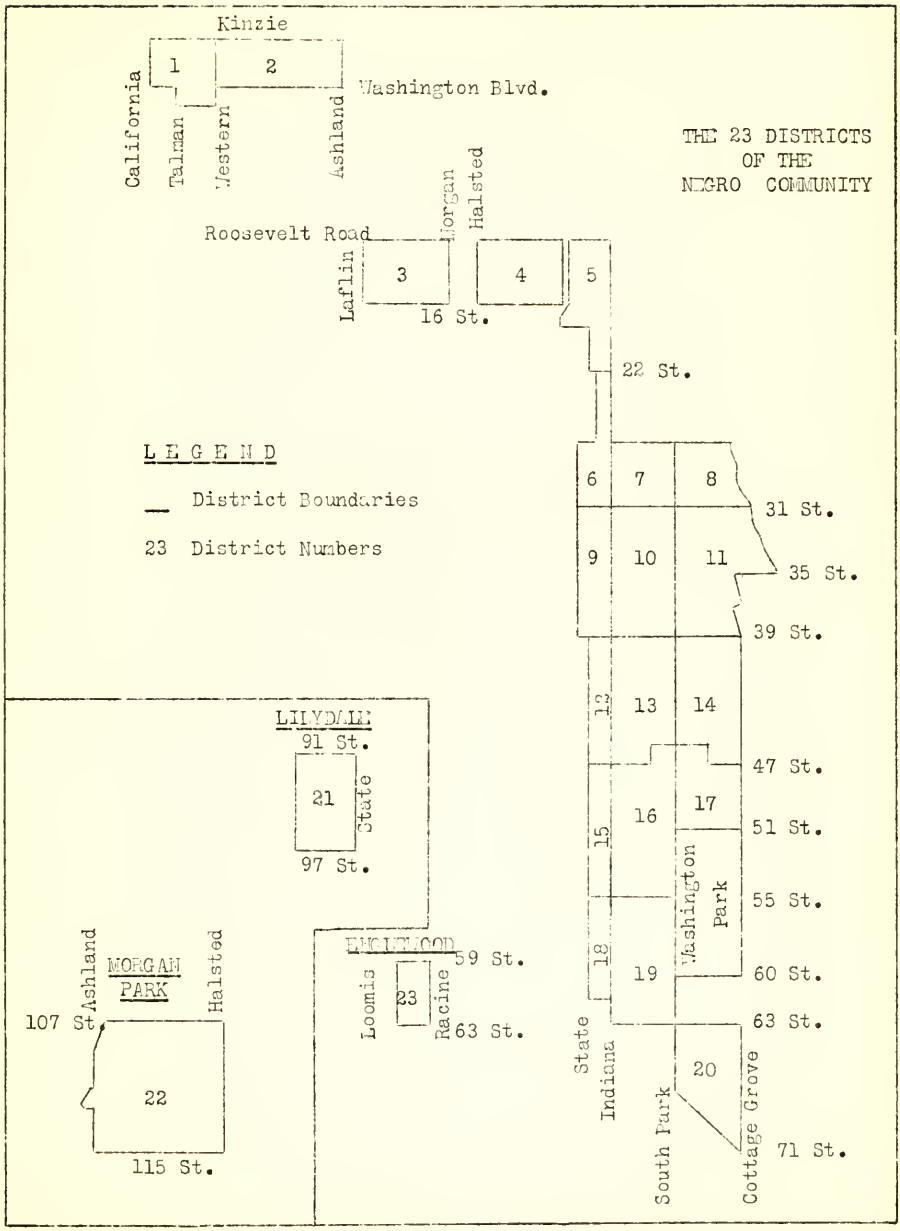
[7]For correlations between selected factors, based on the data by census tracts, see the appendix.

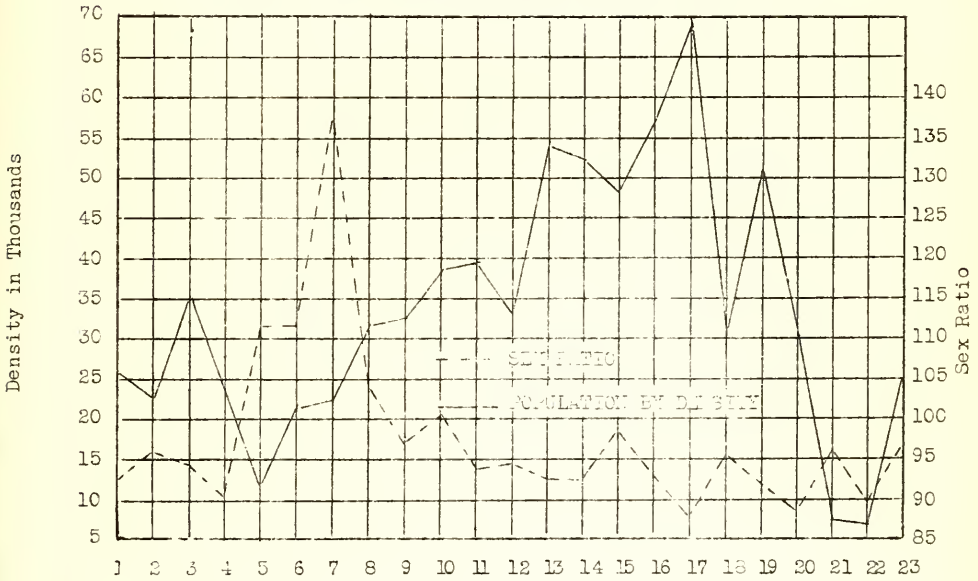
FIGURE 13


Kinzie
1
2
California
Talman
Western
Ashland
Washington Blvd.
THE 23 DISTRICTS
OF THE
NEGRO COMMUNITY
Roosevelt Road
Laflin
Morgan
Halsted
3
4
5
16 St.
22 St.
LEGEND
District Boundaries
23 District Numbers
6
7
8
31 St.
9
10
11
35 St.
39 St.
12
13
14
47 St.
15
16
17
51 St.
Washington
Park
55 St.
18
19
60 St.
63 St.
20
LILYDALE
91 St.
21
State
97 St.
ENGLEWOOD
59 St.
Loomis
23
Racine
63 St.
MORGAN
PARK
Ashland
Halsted
107 St.
22
115 St.
State
Indiana
South Park
Cottage Grove
71 St.

The range in the sex ratio in 1934 extended from 87.8 to 137.6. Five districts had sex ratios of over 130, and three had ratios under 90. Highest ratios occurred in the four districts (5, 6, 7, and 8) north of Thirty-first Street. Low sex ratios, that is, surplus of women over men, were found in districts of highest population density. Figure 14 shows the relationship between these two factors.

FIGURE 14

NEGRO SEX RATIO AND POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE: 1934, FOR THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS



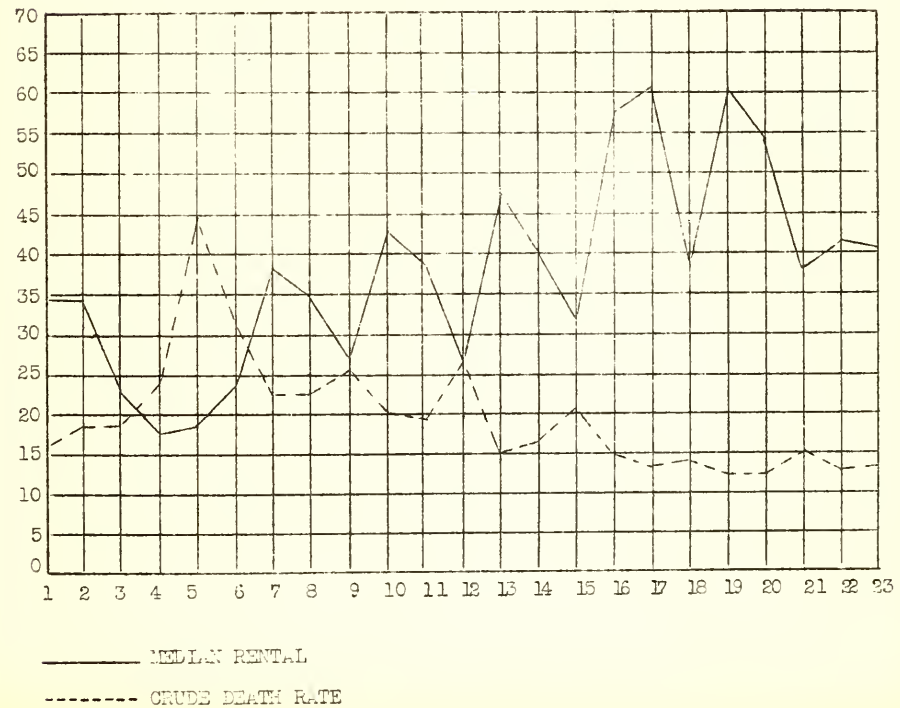
Vital statistics rates are available for the Negro community, from a study made by P. M. Hauser of the University of Chicago. Highest crude birth rates occurred in the Maxwell Street area (districts 3 and 4), Morgan Park (22), and in districts 12 and 8. Lowest rates were found between State Street and South Parkway, from Thirty-first to Sixty-third Street.

Death rates were highest west of State in districts north of Forty-seventh Street. In districts 19, 20, 21, and 23, crude death rates were low. The incidence of high infant mortality rates corresponded rather closely with that of high crude death rates. However, District 18 had the lowest infant mortality rate, followed by districts 1, 20, 16, 17, and 19.

Figure 15 shows that crude death rates fluctuated inversely with median rentals in 1930.

FIGURE 15

EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1930 AND AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1928-1932 IN THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS



The Family

In general, small families were found in greater proportions in districts in the northern end of the "Black Belt," than in those south, or in outlying districts. For example, District 22 had the highest proportion of 6-8 member families, while District 4 had the lowest. Families with 5 members and over were represented in larger proportions of the respective total families in districts 17, 22, 18, 14, and 10, and in smaller proportions in 5, 6, 4, 21, and 9. Family data are skewed by the practice of "doubling-up"; although a "doubled-up" family is one which has at least one sub-head, and hence, an additional family; the census enumerates all persons living in one household as "a family."

The median size of families with no sub-heads was highest in districts 22, 23, 18, 3, and 20; and districts 5, 6, 7, 13, and 21 were found to have smallest families, when "doubled-up" families were omitted.

That Negro families were "doubled-up" most frequently in areas of high rentals is clearly indicated by Figure 16. The areas of highest "doubling-up" were districts 17, 16, 13, 10, and 14, all areas of high rentals in 1934.

Education

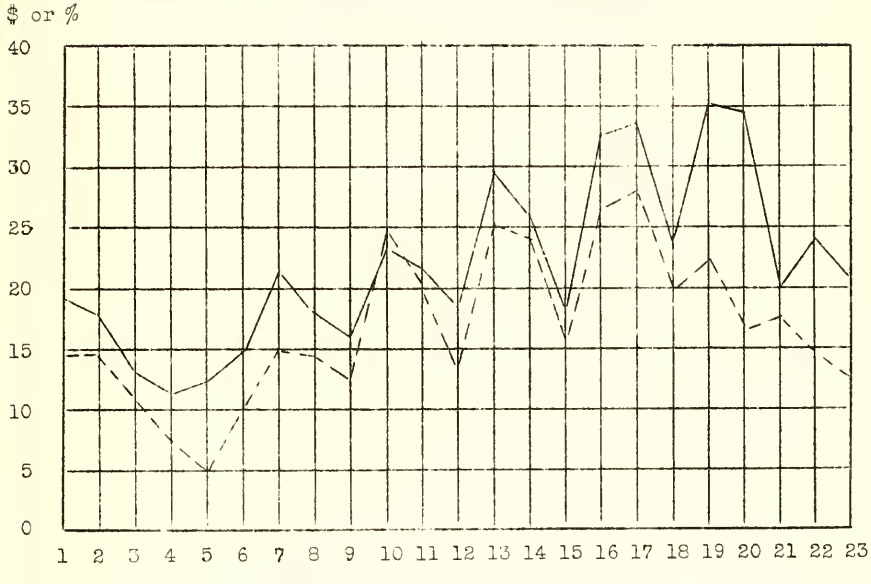
The highest levels of education in the Negro community were found in District 20. Districts 23 and 19 followed in median grades completed by the adult population. Low median grades were reported for persons living in districts in the north of the community, especially in districts 3, 4, and 5. There was a striking association between median grade and median rental, as Figure 17 indicates.[8]

---

[8]The coefficient of correlation between these two factors in the 73 census tracts was +.86 (see appendix). A similar degree of association between education and rental was discovered for the non-Negro census tracts of Chicago by Richard O. Lang, The Relationship of Educational Status to Economic Status in the City of Chicago, By Census Tracts, 1934 (Ph. D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1936).

FIGURE 16

EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL AND PER CENT "DOUBLED-UP" FAMILIES: 1934 IN THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS



Median Rental[9]

Rental in 1934 was highest for families living in districts 19, 20, 17, 16, and 13. All but District 20 were relatively dense in population. Very low rentals occurred in Maxwell Street and west of State Street, as far south as Fifty-fifth Street. There are several very interesting associations between rentals and other factors.[10] Besides median grade completed and population density, among these factors

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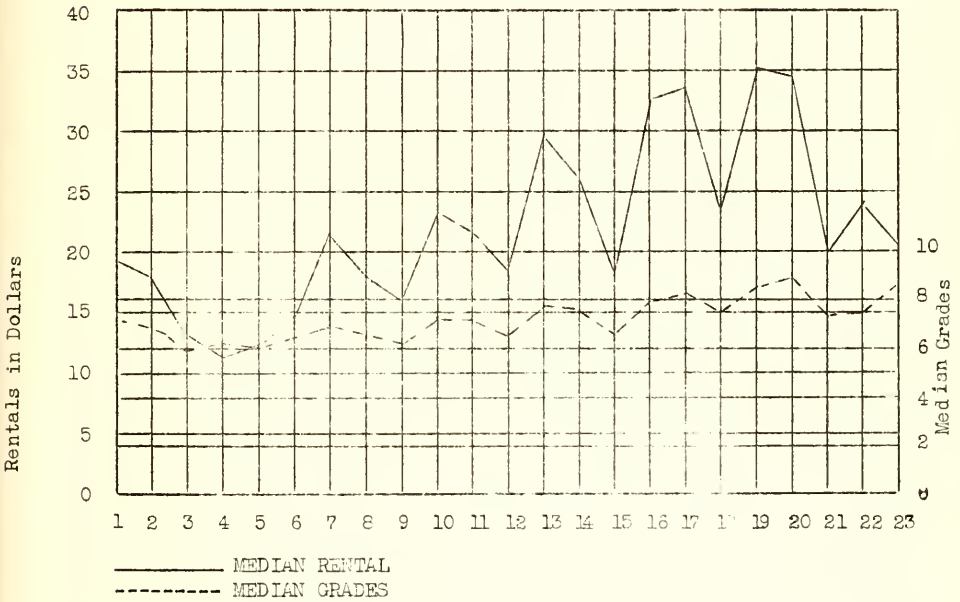
[9]For a concise statement on housing in relation to population movement in the Negro community see Estelle Hill Scott, "Some Ecological Aspects of the Negro Community in Chicago," Bulletin of the Society for Social Research, December, 1938. The data used were compiled on W.P.A. Project 3591.

[10]Some of these are presented in the appendix.

were percentage increase in population 1930-1934; per cent "doubled-up" families 1934; and per cent families residing less than one year at their 1934 address.

FIGURE 17

EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL AND MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1934 IN THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS



Disorganization

Of all indices of disorganization, that which has received most attention within the ecological frame of reference, at least in Chicago, is juvenile delinquency. Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay have for several years been investigating what they call "delinquency areas," and in the Negro community itself, as previously mentioned, Earl Moses has been devoting himself to the study of the ecological distribution of juvenile delinquency; Frazier also studied juvenile delinquency in Chicago in relation to his seven zones.

There was a wide variation in the male juvenile delinquency commitment rate in the districts of the Negro community for the seven year period, 1927 through 1933.[11] District 12 had the highest rate (15.7) and District 21 the lowest (1.3). In general, rates were high in the northern part of the "Black Belt," in the districts west of State Street, and in the area bounded by South Parkway, State, Forty-seventh and Thirty-first streets. The highest rates (districts 12, 5, 3, 6, 17, 4, and 10, in rank order) all occurred in these areas.

There is a marked pattern in the distribution of another index of disorganization--insanity rates--in the Negro community, a pattern noted by R. L. Faris and H. W. Dunham[12] in their recent studies of insanity in the total city. In general, the rates of insanity are greatest in districts near the "Loop," and decrease rather steadily as one travels southward in the "Black Belt."[13] Rates of insanity were highest in districts 5, 6, and 7, and lowest in 17, 19, and 21.

In rates of illegitimate births[14] there was great variation. The highest rate occurred in District 7. Lowest rates were manifested in districts 23, 20, and 22. Districts between State Street and South Parkway had high rates as compared with contiguous areas to the west and east.

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[11]Juvenile delinquency data for this study were furnished by the sponsor of the projects, the Institute for Juvenile Research.

[12]R. L. Faris and H. W. Dunham, Mental Disorders in Urban Areas (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939).

[13]Insanity data furnished by Professor Ernest W. Burgess of the University of Chicago. Rate based on 1930 Negro population, and Negro cases admitted to four State hospitals for the insane, over the period 1922-1934.

[14]Illegitimacy rates compiled from an unpublished study of differential fertility and mortality in Chicago, 1928-1933, by P. M. Hauser.

These three types of disorganization--juvenile delinquency, insanity, and illegitimacy rates--were not associated statistically in significant degree. Figure 18 shows, however, that some relationship existed among them. In order to draw some conclusion as to the location of areas of high community organization as contrasted with those exhibiting high disorganization, an "index" of disorganization was constructed by averaging the sum of index numbers of all three types of disorganization. Although it was impossible to assign weights to the three factors, this "index" affords a satisfactory device by which districts can be compared with one another.

Table 38 gives the index number representing relative disorganization within the Negro community itself.

TABLE 38

INDEX[a] OF DISORGANIZATION, FOR 23 NEGRO DISTRICTS

District	Index Number[b]	District	Index Number
1	220.0	12	377.3
2	248.0	13	269.3
3	282.7	14	214.3
4	212.3	15	238.0
5	322.0	16	232.0
6	336.0	17	174.3
7	421.7	18	194.0
8	285.3	19	153.3
9	268.7	20	100.0
10	327.3	21	150.3
11	247.7	22	135.0
		23	123.0

[a]Based on indices of:

1. Average yearly rate of insanity of Negro population 15 years of age and over, 1922-1934.

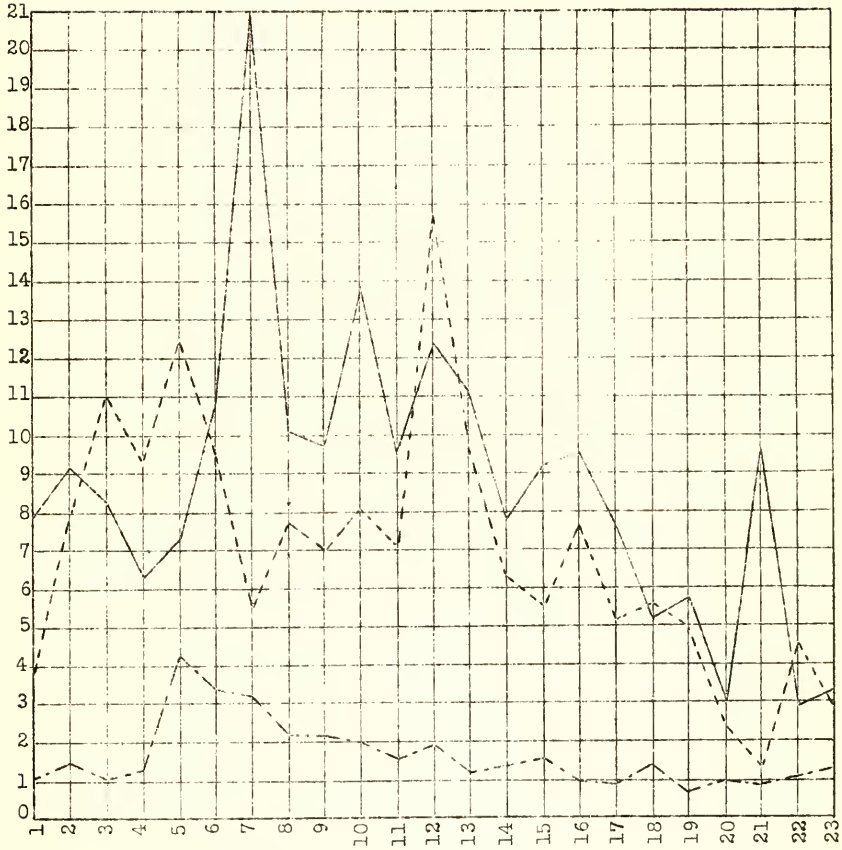
2. Average yearly rate of male juvenile delinquency first petitions, 1927-1933.

3. Illegitimate birth rate, 1928-1933.

[b]Base = District 20.

FIGURE 18

MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE OF COMMITMENTS
ON FIRST PETITION: 1927-1933;
NEGRO INSANITY RATE: 1922-1934;
AND
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE: 1928-1933,
FOR THE 23 DISTRICTS



_____ Illegitimate Birth Rate, per M (shown in tens)

---------- Delinquency, per hundred

_____ Insanity, per thousand

Disorganization tended to be greatest in the northern half of the "Black Belt," and lowest in the southern districts and the three satellite areas in the southwest--Lilydale, Englewood, and Morgan Park.

The relationship between mobility of population and disorganization is set forth by E. W. Burgess in the following passage:

> The mobility of city life, with its increase in the number and intensity of stimulation, tends inevitably to confuse and demoralize the person. For an essential element in the mores and personal morality is consistency, consistency of the type that is natural in the social control of the primary group. When mobility is the greatest, and when in consequence primary controls break down completely, as in the zone of deterioration in the modern city, there develop areas of demoralization, of promiscuity, and of vice.[15]

Figure 19 shows that there tended to be an inverse relationship between disorganization as measured by the index, and of stability of population, as indicated by proportion of families who had lived at the 1934 address for at least five years previous to the census.

Combination of Districts into Ecological Areas

Basis of Combination

It has been attempted in the preceding pages to show the patterns of distribution of many different areas in the Negro community. It is the present task to indicate the interrelations of factors, and to designate ecological zones in the community.

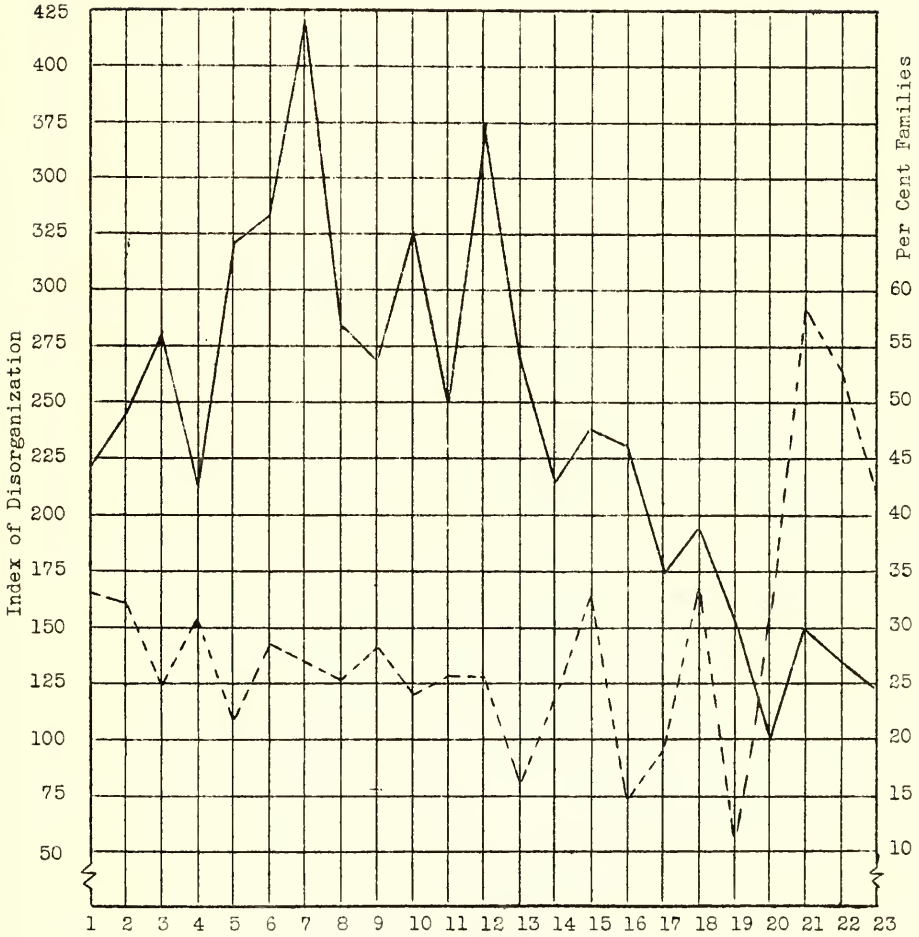
Two generalizations can be made regarding the ecological pattern of the Negro community. One is that rates which indicate disorganization, low educational and economic status, high mortality and other unfavorable conditions are high in the northern end of the "Black Belt"; and relatively

---

[15] Burgess, op. cit., p. 59.

FIGURE 19

PER CENT FAMILIES LIVING 5 YEARS AND OVER AT THEIR 1934 RESIDENCE, AND INDEX OF DISORGANIZATION* FOR THE TWENTY-THREE DISTRICTS



*See Table 38.

high in districts west of State Street; on the other hand, in the districts to the south, and east of State Street, social statistics reflect a more wholesome community life. The other is that in the satellite areas the rates and medians tend, on the whole, to resemble those of southern districts in the "Black Belt." Nevertheless, there are many variations among the five satellite areas.

On the basis of correlation analysis, six factors were selected as significant in revealing the general character of neighborhoods--these factors consisted of the following: median rentals, median grades completed in school, infant mortality rates, juvenile delinquency rates, insanity rates, and illegitimate birth rates.

Figures 20 through 25 show the five "worst" and five "best" districts in the "Black Belt" according to each of these indices. With few exceptions, the "worst" districts were comprised of combinations of districts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12; and the "best" districts were found in the south and southeastern parts of the "Black Belt" (districts 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20).

The Three Types of Areas

For a more precise measure of the differentiation of areas, the rank (by class interval) of each of the 23 districts was ascertained for each of the six conical factors; and from these rank positions index numbers were derived and combined. On the basis of these procedures (correlation analysis, maps showing distribution of factors, and an average of rank position in six factors), the 23 districts of the community were combined into three ecological areas: (1) areas of "desirability"; (2) "mixed" areas (in which some factors were low, some medium and some high); and (3) areas of "undesirability."

FIGURE 20

DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST MEDIAN RENTALS 1934

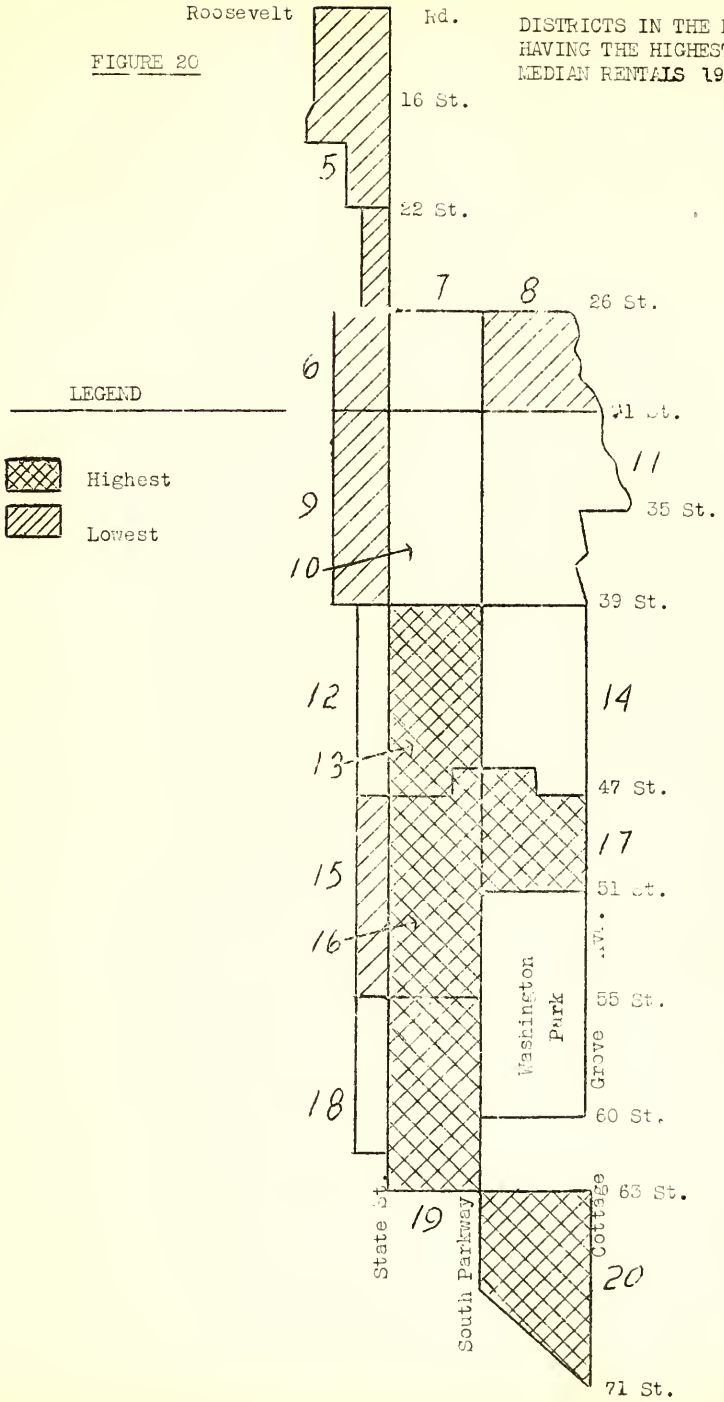


FIGURE 21

DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED BY THE NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER 1934

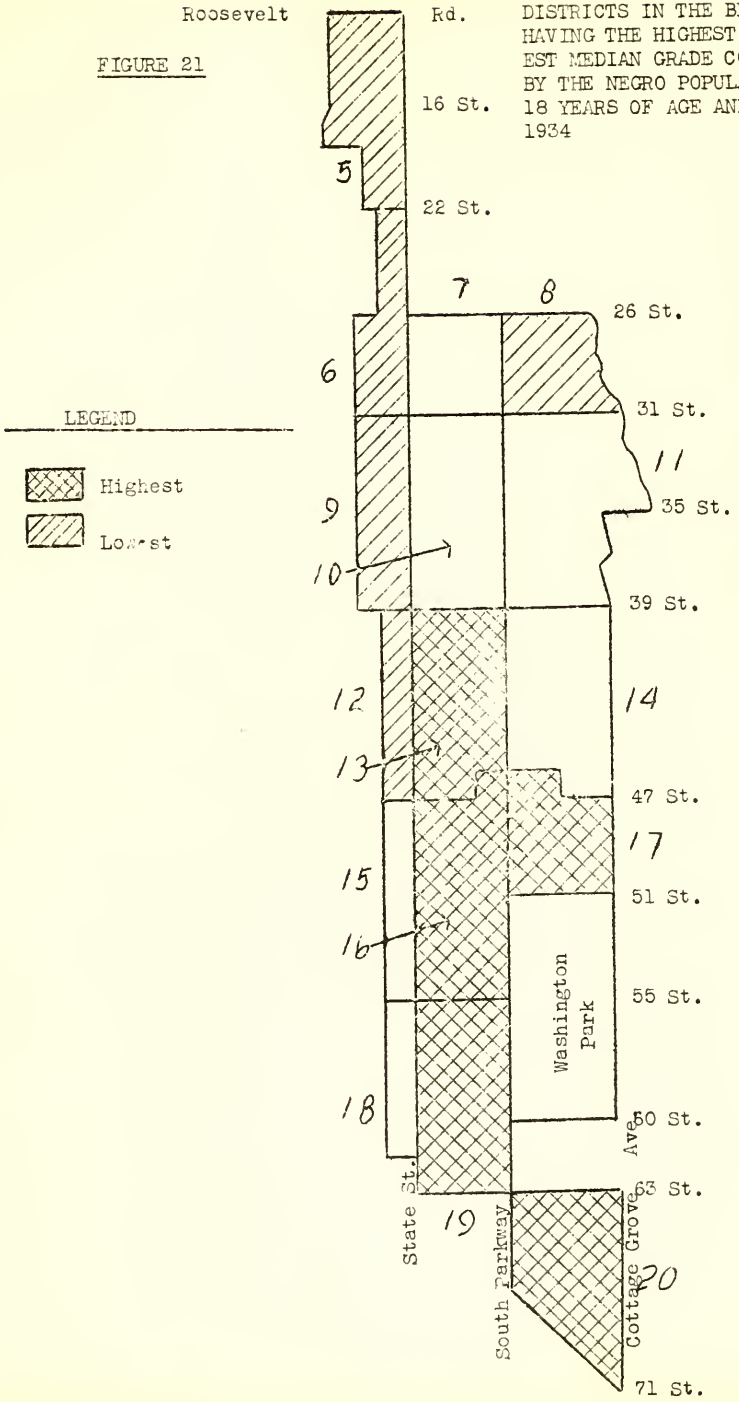


FIGURE 22

DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1928-33

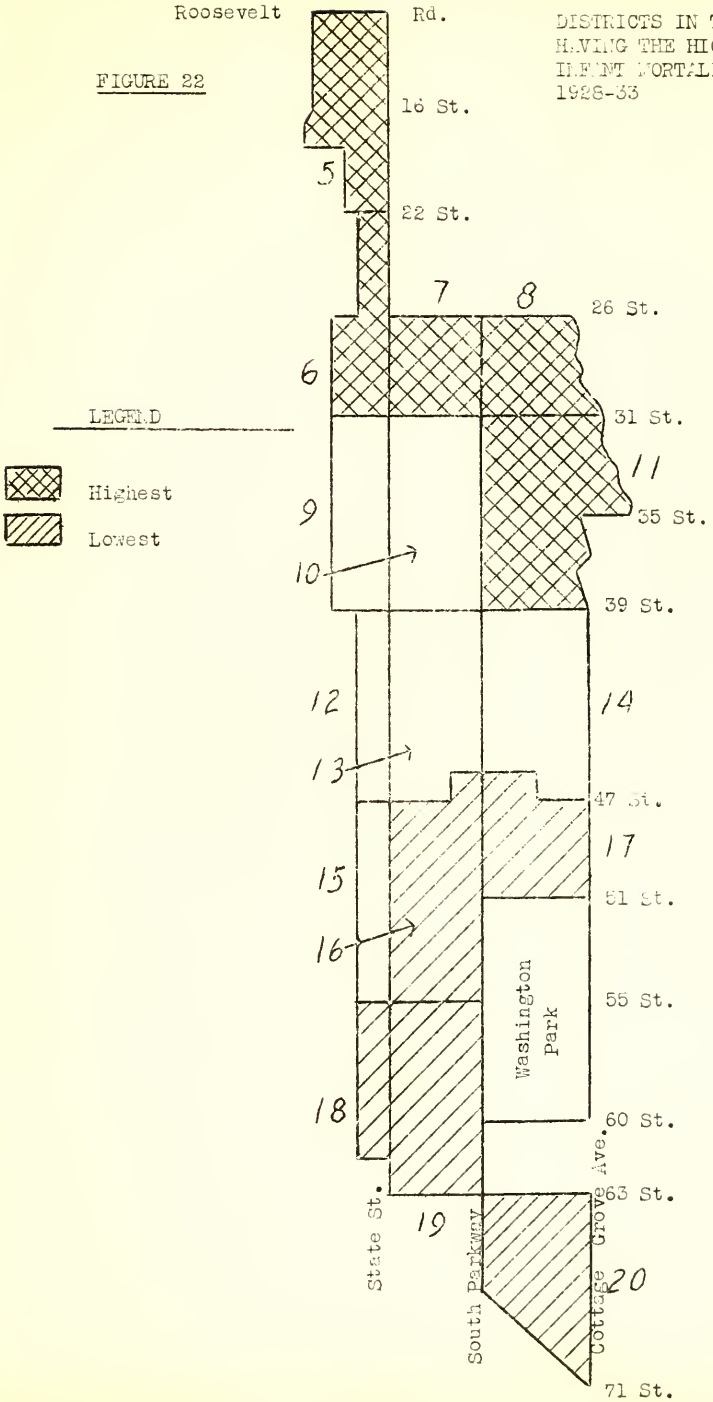


FIGURE 23

DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITMENT RATE 1927-33

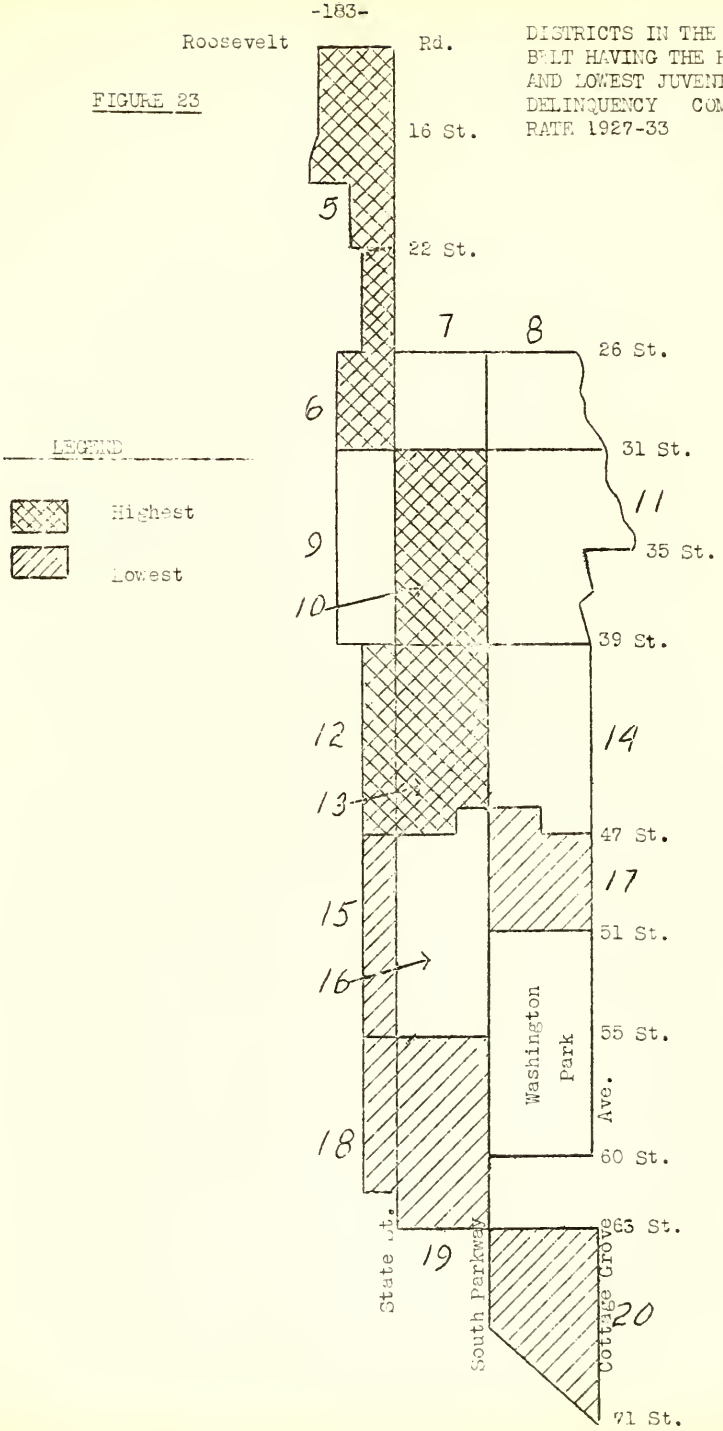


FIGURE 24

DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST NEGRO INSANITY RATES 1922-34

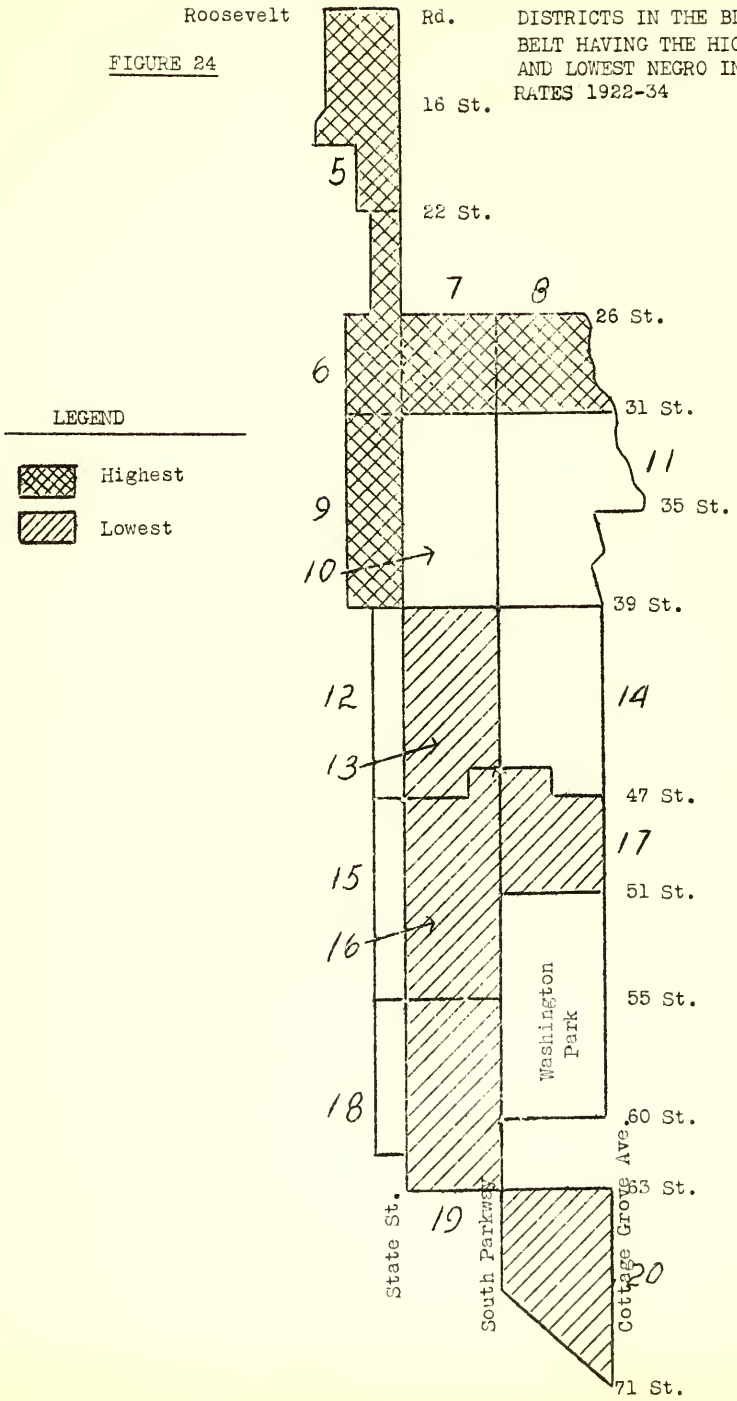


FIGURE 25

DISTRICTS IN THE BLACK BELT HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE 1928-33

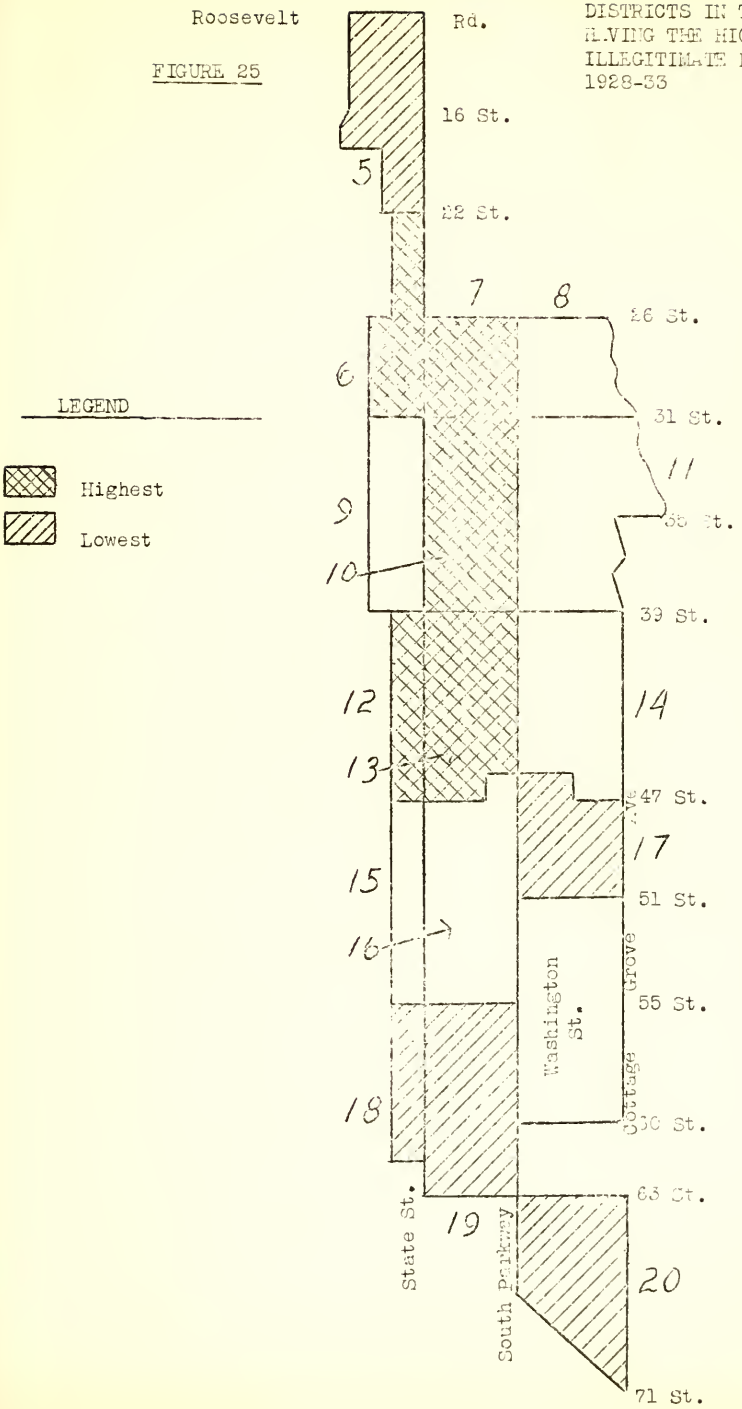
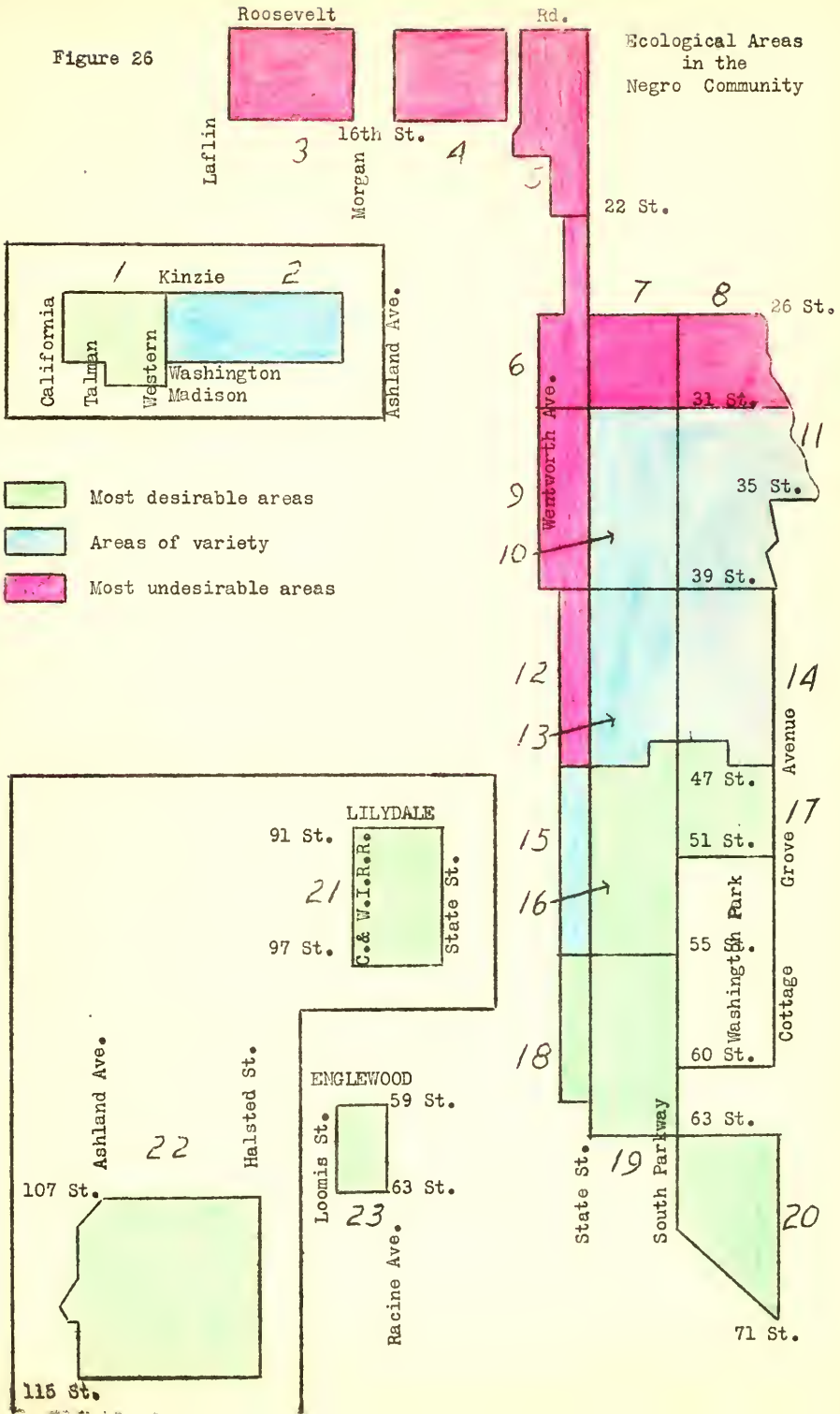


Figure 26 summarizes the findings of this study. The most undesirable areas were Maxwell Street, areas north of Thirty-first Street, and districts west of State as far south as Forty-seventh Street. East of State, between Thirty-first and Forty-seventh Streets, and west of State to Fifty-fifth Street, and the eastern half of the Lake Street area comprised areas of variety. The remaining parts of the community were grouped in the third category, as most desirable areas.

It is to be noted that these ecological areas do not coincide exactly with those delineated by E. Franklin Frazier and Earl Moses. The Lake Street area is a transition area, according to Moses, while our data indicated that part of the Lake Street community is "desirable" and the eastern half an "area of variety." While Moses included only Woodlawn, Englewood, Lilydale, and Morgan Park in the category "organized area," we would call Districts 18, 17, and 19 "desirable." These latter three districts fell into the zone of transition, according to Moses' analysis. District 15 was classified by our research as one of the "areas of variety," contrasted with Districts 16 and 17, directly east of District 15, while Moses includes all three districts in the zone of transition. However, the discrepancies between our research and Moses' are not serious. They are to be largely accounted for by the differences in the units chosen for analysis, and the difference in emphasis, for we have been interested primarily in the discrete problem of ecological variations within the Negro community, and Moses was interested in the rather striking influence of the ecological pattern of the city on the ecology of the Negro community (see Figure 12, p. 164).

Figure 26


Ecological Areas in the Negro Community
Roosevelt Rd.
16th St.
Laflin
Morgan
22 St.
26 St.
31 St.
35 St.
39 St.
47 St.
51 St.
55 St.
60 St.
63 St.
71 St.
Wentworth Ave.
Grove Avenue
Washington Park
Cottage
State St.
South Parkway
Kinzie
California
Talman
Western
Washington
Madison
Ashland Ave.
LILYDALE
91 St.
97 St.
C.& W.I.R.R.
State St.
ENGLEWOOD
59 St.
63 St.
Loomis St.
Racine Ave.
Halsted St.
107 St.
115 St.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
Most desirable areas
Areas of variety
Most undesirable areas

As for Frazier's delineation of zones, the same explanations suffice for the differences in our conclusions from his (aside from the different dates of study). Frazier used units of study which are different from ours. Using mile long areas between Wentworth and Cottage Grove Avenue he showed the increase in community organization according to certain indices as one moved southward. No break was made separating areas west of State from those east, as in the present research, and instead of three general types of areas, Frazier delineated seven "ecological zones" characterized by graduations in social conditions. Other differences between our study and the studies of these men are indicated above (pp. 163, ff.).

PART III

RACIAL AND NATIVITY GROUPS IN CHICAGO

The Racial Heterogeneity of Chicago's Population

In its "century of progress" (1830 to 1930) the population of Chicago increased from 50 persons to 3,376,438. These people came from all over the world, from the South, from other parts of the United States. The foreign immigration was a most important factor in population increase around the three decades at the close of the 1800's, the Negroes since 1915. Native Americans have accounted for almost half the total increase in three of the decades (1870-80, 1890-1900, 1910-20); and in the two decades from 1910 to 1930, births over deaths are attributed with slightly over a third of the increase. Table 39 presents the sources of the increase in numbers by decade since 1830. The earliest significant foreign immigration occurred in the fifties and the decades directly following--a great stream of Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians, many of them political refugees, others seeking new homes because of crop failures and famine in Europe. By 1877 according to an official report of the health commissioner, there were already in Chicago "distinct settlements of Poles, Bohemians, Scandinavians, Germans, Irish, French, Belgians, and Dutch."[1] Many of these immigrants were living

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[1] Chicago Department of Health Report, 1877-78, p. 15. Quoted by Edith Abbott, The Immigrants of Chicago, 1908-1935 (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1936,) p. 27.

near the present business district, the Loop, for here were the factories in which they worked, and here also were the railroad terminals, where they found their fellow-countrymen, and where the living costs were cheapest. Around the eighties the character of the immigration began changing, and by 1900 the older immigrants were leaving the old dilapidated areas in the Loop

TABLE 39[a]

SOURCES OF INCREASE[b] OF CHICAGO POPULATION: 1830-1930

Decade	Total Increase in Population	Increase in Foreign-Born Population	Increase in Colored Population	Increase in White Population From Other Parts of U. S.	Increase in Births Over Deaths
1830-40	4,429	c	c	.....	400
1840-50	25,484	c	c	.....	2,000
1850-60	79,243	c	c	.....	10,000
1860-70	188,717	90,133	.....	63,000	30,000
1870-80	205,108	60,302	.....	95,000	50,000
1880-90	496,665	244,769	7,791	144,106	100,000
1890-1900	588,725	137,584	15,879	265,262	170,000
1900-1910	468,708	194,105	13,953	48,650	212,000
1910-20	525,422	24,165	65,000	236,257	200,000
1920-30	674,733	36,575	146,000	259,158	233,000

[a]Taken from Homer Hoyt, One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1933,) Table XXX, p. 284.

[b]Total population increase, increase in foreign-born, and increase in colored population are from the U. S. Census figures. Increase in births over deaths computed from actual birth and death statistics since 1900. Figures for earlier periods estimated on basis of death-rates published since 1867 and estimated birth-rate. Increase in number of white persons coming from other parts of the United States computed by subtracting other factors from total population increase. The figures for increase of births over deaths assume that persons born in Chicago remain here at least a decade.

[c]Before 1860 no accurate data is available for increase in foreign-born population. Increase in colored population in this period was negligible.

to be displaced by Polish, Russian, Italian, and Czechoslovakian elements.[2]

An account of the immigration in the first decade of this century runs as follows:

> The crowds at railroad stations, the unlucky wights collared by the police, the shattered and sick carted off to gloomy hospitals, were changing in feature and color. They were darkening, still darkening. From 1900 on, the flow of folk wearing outlandish remnants of native wear, curious headdresses or jewelry or kerchiefs or belts, people chattering in unknown dialects, grew greater. Many were from southeastern Europe. The census classified a large swarm as "Austrians." They were really Poles, supplemented by Dalmatians, Croatians, Slavonians, Bosnians, Herzegovinians. In such numbers they came, year by year, that in 1910 the census-takers recorded an increase of more than 120,000 of these "Austrians" in Chicago. In addition, 24,000 were credited to Hungary.
>
> There were nearly 120,000 Russians who arrived in that decade, the vast majority of them, of course, being Poles or Jews. The epic flight from the Czar's butchers was in full force. Adventurous and money-hungry Italy sent over nearly 30,000 between 1900 and 1910. Five thousand Greeks joined the migration. The "Nordics" had by no means ceased to come; indeed the newly arrived Scandinavian peoples were almost as numerous as the Italians, while those listed from Germany were more than double the Greek population. Still, the current was growing brunette, and had in it, too, the ebony streak of Negroes--14,000 of them--whose movement from the South to the North would, though hardly started yet, seem some day more startling than any.
>
> The city received the motley and babel-speaking thousands, and put them somewhere. Its immigrant slum-streets, Halsted Street, Milwaukee Avenue, and others, became more prismatic in coloring, more brilliant with scarfs, earrings, bracelets, gypsy shawls, more entertaining in the display of Turkish moustaches and Hebrew beards, more unintelligible with shop-signs--one in Greek near the stockyards stretched over thirty-five feet of store front--more exotic with coffee-houses, Hellenic theaters, synagogues, cafes containing paintings of the Danube or the Colosseum.[3]

The World War virtually stopped foreign immigration; entry of the United States into the War was a further contributing factor in Chicago's labor shortage. Into this vacuum rushed Negroes from the South with Mexi-

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[2]Homer Hoyt, One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1933,) pp. 312-313.

[3]Lloyd Lewis and Henry Justin Smith, Chicago: The History of Its Reputation (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1929,) pp. 284-285.

cans following shortly, though not in large numbers until ten years later. The Negro migration has been called "one of the most notable movements of a people ever recorded."[4] The new colored migrants gathered in the old Black Belt, which at that time extended from Twenty-second to Thirty-ninth streets between Wentworth and State, with scattered dwellings east to Cottage Grove Avenue.[5] The first large settlements of Mexicans were on the West Side near Hull House, near the University of Chicago settlement "back of the yards," and in the South Chicago steel mill neighborhood.[6]

During these one hundred years of growing population, Chicago expanded in territory--from a hamlet in 1830 which contained a dozen rough shacks and cabins, to a great metropolis in 1930, covering 211 square miles.[7] As the city expanded, there appeared gradually segregations of types of people. With new immigrations, new territory, and new use of land, movements of these people to other sections of the city occurred. Thus the wealthy fashionable neighborhood which was first on the South Side, extending down to Thirty-ninth Street, moved in the decades around the turn of the century to the present site of the Gold Coast--on the North Side. The movement of national groups from roughly 1900 to the present has been traced by Professor E. [illegible], whom we quote here.

> On the North Side the main line of (1) northward invasion has been along Clark Street, a highway traversed first by Germans and Scandinavians with Hungarians and Italians at a respectable distance behind. On

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[4]Ibid., p. 390.

[5]The Chicago Commission on Race Relations, The Negro in Chicago (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1922), p. 93.

[6]Anita E. Jones, "Conditions Surrounding Mexicans in Chicago" (Unpublished M. A. thesis, University of Chicago, 1928), p. 76.

[7]Homer Hoyt, op. cit., p. 2.

the West Side are six great highways: (2) the northwest march of the Poles along Milwaukee Avenue, crowding fast behind an earlier German and Scandinavian movement; (3) the outward Italian expansion following the winding of Grand Avenue even outside the city limits into Maywood; (4) the westward penetration of the Negroes following Lake Street; (5) the extension of the cosmopolitan rooming house district westward on West Madison Street, the "main stem" of Hobohemia; (6) the migration of the Russian Jews along Roosevelt Road; and (7) the Czech journey from Pilsen through South Lawndale to Cicero and Berwyn along 22nd Street. On the South Side the three main radial lines are: (8) the Polish settlements southwest following Archer Road; (9) the Irish southern movement down Halsted Street and (10) the Negro invasion of the South Side along State Street.[8]

Figure 27 shows the shifts in the population composition of Chicago over the thirty-four year period, 1900-1934. The figures are presented in Table 40. Constant increases are shown for the native white and Negro

TABLE 40

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY NATIVITY AND RACE, CHICAGO: 1900[a], 1910[a], 1920[a], 1930[a], AND 1934[b]

	All Classes		Native White		Foreign Born White		Negro		Other Races	
Years	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1900	1,698,575	100.0	1,081,720	63.6	585,420	34.5	30,150	1.8	1,285	.1
1910	2,185,283	100.0	1,357,840	62.2	781,217	35.7	44,123	2.0	2,123	.1
1920	2,701,705	100.0	1,783,387	66.0	805,482	29.8	109,458	4.1	3,078	.1
1930	3,376,438	100.0	2,275,674	67.3	842,057	24.9	233,903	6.9	24,804	.7
1934	3,258,528	100.0	2,351,683	72.2	653,351	20.1	236,305	7.3	17,189	.5

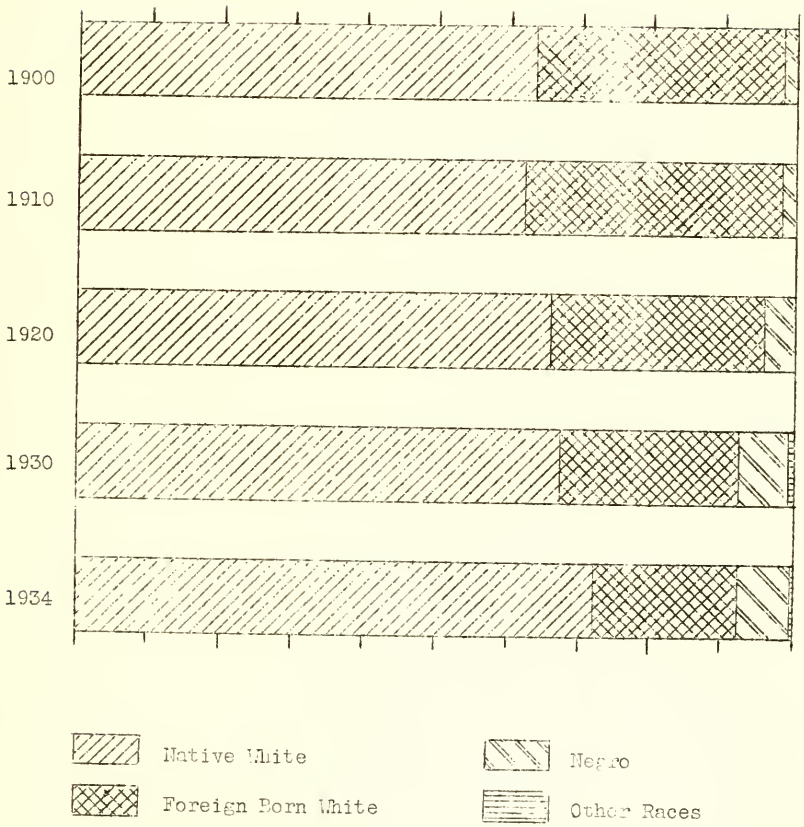
[a]Compiled from United States Census Reports.

[b]Compiled from Newcomb and Lang, Census Data for the City of Chicago (The University of Chicago Press, 1934).

[8]E. W. Burgess, "Residential Segregation in American Cities," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, CXXXX (November, 1928), p. 110.

FIGURE 27

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY NATIVITY AND RACE, BY DECADES: 1900 - 1934



populations; the proportions of "other races," including Mexicans,[9] Japanese, Chinese and others, also have increased, but still comprised less than 1 per cent of the total population in 1934. The proportion of foreign born whites has declined since 1910, from over a third of the total population in that year to approximately one-fifth in 1934.

Graphic Comparisons of Demographic Aspects

Age and Sex Distribution

The age distributions by sex of the various nativity groups in 1934 are shown in Figure 28 and Table 41. The foreign born and "other races" pyramids are extremely skewed, but in quite different ways. There was an over-representation of old persons among the foreign born whites, because of the almost complete cessation of immigration. On the other hand, "other races" showed the age and sex distribution characteristic of recent immigrants--a surplus of young men. The pyramid of "other races" is peculiar, however, for a recent immigrant group, in the large proportions of young children indicated. The pyramids of the Negro and native white population are quite similar, although Negroes were in higher proportions in the age groups 25-44, and in smaller proportions under 15 years of age.

The sex ratios from 1910 through 1934 shown in Figure 29, also reflect to some extent the differences in the immigration histories of the various groups. (Native whites were classified by birth--native and foreign --only in 1920 and 1934; in 1910 and 1930 persons of native parentage and of foreign or mixed parentage were separately tabulated.) In general, native white sex ratios tended to be low (under 100); the ratio of foreign born

---

[9]Of the 17,189 persons assigned to the "other races" grouping, Mexicans comprised approximately 12,500 in 1934.

FIGURE 28

PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, FOR RACIAL AND NATIVITY GROUPS: 1934

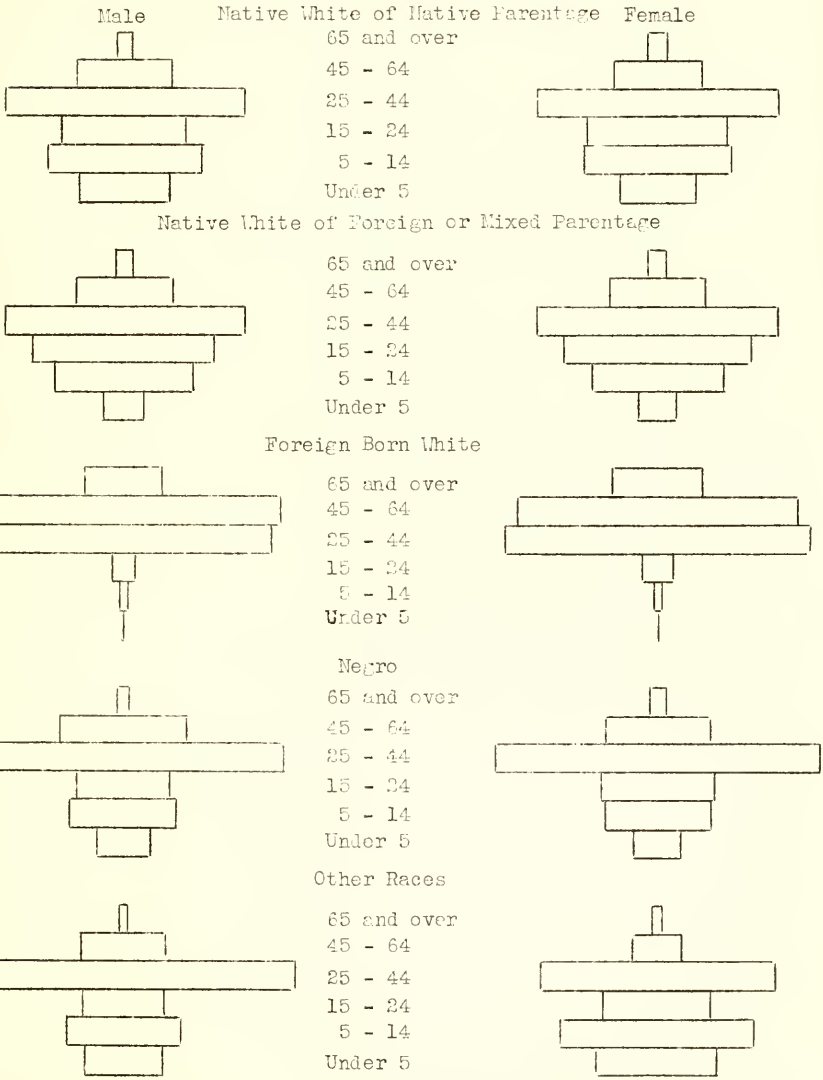


TABLE 41

PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, FOR RACIAL AND NATIVITY GROUPS, CHICAGO: 1934[a]

	Native White of Native Parentage		Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total Number	562,958	577,953	597,915	612,857
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age Groups				
Under 5	12.6	10.8	5.8	5.4
5-14	21.5	20.5	19.4	18.6
15-24	17.5	19.6	25.2	26.1
25-44	33.1	33.8	33.5	33.6
45-64	13.8	12.5	13.6	13.4
65 and over	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.8

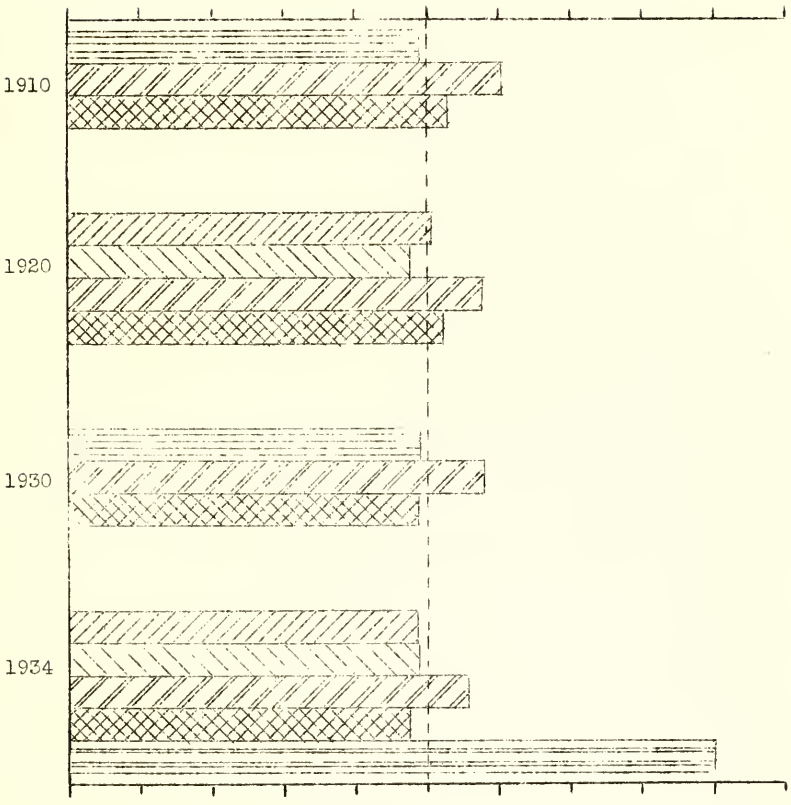
	Foreign-born White		Negroes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total Number	344,226	309,125	115,041	121,264
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age Groups				
Under 5	.1	.1	7.3	6.8
5-14	.9	.9	13.0	14.8
15-24	3.0	4.3	14.1	15.6
25-44	44.1	42.8	44.8	45.4
45-64	43.8	39.1	17.7	14.9
65 and over	11.0	12.6	1.8	2.3

	Other Races	
	Males	Females
Total Number	11,053	8,136
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0
Age Groups		
Under 5	10.8	16.8
5-14	16.2	26.9
15-24	11.3	14.9
25-44	47.9	32.7
45-64	11.8	6.9
65 and over	1.2	1.4

[a]Compiled from Charles S. Newcomb and Richard O. Lang, Census Data of the City of Chicago, 1934 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934), Table 4.

FIGURE 29

SEX RATIO, BY NATIVITY OR RACE,
BY DECADES: 1910 - 1934



whites dropped from 121 in 1910 to 111 in 1934; the Negro sex ratio ranged from 106 in 1910 to 95 in 1934, the lowest in Chicago; and "other races" in 1934, had the extremely high ratio of 180 (Table 42). Since metropolitan

TABLE 42

SEX RATIO, BY NATIVITY AND COLOR, BY DECADES, CHICAGO: 1910-1934

Nativity and Color	1910	1920	1930	1934
Total Population	106.3	102.9	102.7	100.2
Native White	98.3	.....	98.0	.....
Native White of Native Parentage	.....	100.9	.....	97.4
Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	.....	95.3	.....	97.6
Foreign Born White	121.1	115.5	115.9	111.4
Negro	105.9	104.5	97.5	94.9

cities tend to have low sex ratios, the native white ratio may be explained on that basis. The economic attraction of Chicago (the demand for unskilled laborers) accounted for the high ratios of foreign born whites and of "other races." The Negro sex ratio, which shifted from over 100 in 1920 to under 100 in 1930, indicated a large proportionate increase among the Negro female population in that decade, and a tendency for the Negro population of Chicago to reflect the sex ratio of the Negro population in the country as a whole.

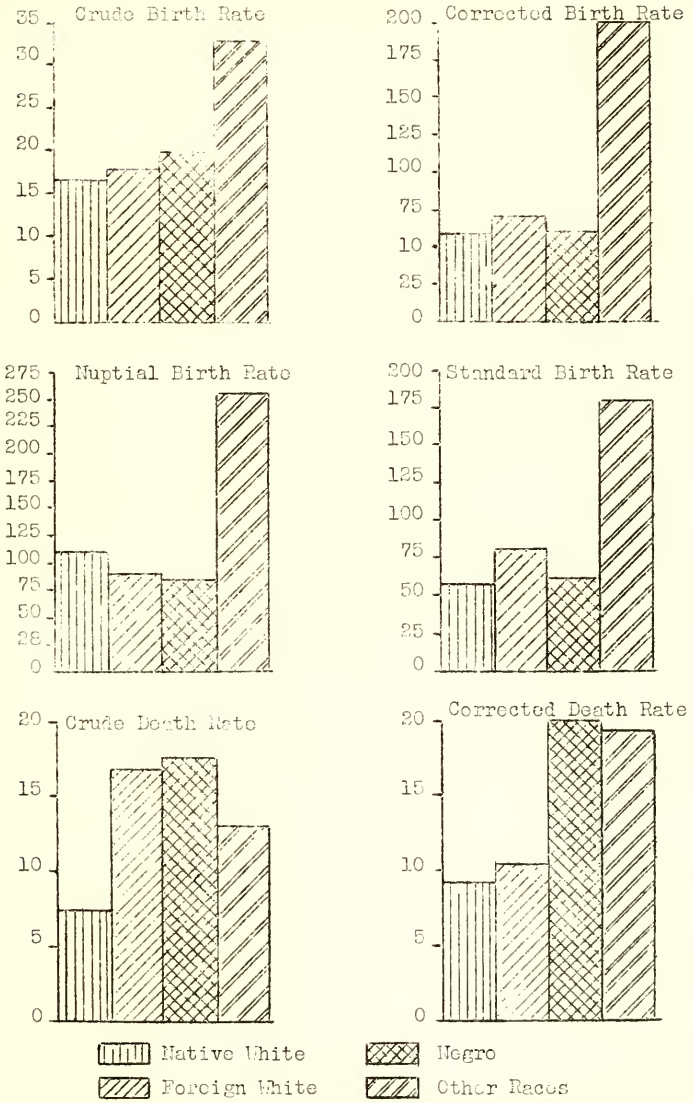
Birth Rates

The comparison of vital statistics[10] among the racial and nativity groups, shown in Figure 30, and Table 43, indicate that "other races" had extraordinarily high birth rates, in contrast to

[10]For "other races," rates over the period 1928-1932 are shown, since the numbers involved are too small to use figures for one year only. The vital statistics for other racial and nativity groups are as of 1930. All vital statistics data were compiled from a study by Philip Hauser, of the University of Chicago, on differential fertility and mortality in Chicago.

FIGURE 30

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN WHITES AND NEGROES: 1930, AND FOR OTHER RACES: 1928-1932



other groups. For example, their standard birth rate (based on age-specific rates, and number of women in the total population) was 180, as compared with 77 for foreign whites, 63 for Negroes, and 58 for native whites. In all birth rates, except nuptial (births per 1,000 estimated married women 15-44 years of age), similar relationships in size of rates are evident. In the nuptial rate only, the native whites exceeded the foreign born and Negro populations; however, other races again had the highest rate of all (256, as compared with 110 for the native whites). Detailed analysis of the age dis-

TABLE 43

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN WHITES, AND NEGROES: 1930, AND FOR OTHER RACES: 1928-1932[a]

	1930			1928-1932
	Native White	Foreign White	Negro	Other Races
Crude Birth Rate[b]	16.2	17.6	19.3	32.3
Corrected Birth Rate[c]	58.9	70.3	59.8	198.6
Nuptial Birth Rate[d]	109.5	89.4	84.7	256.2
Standard Birth Rate[e]	57.6	70.7	63.0	180.4
Crude Death Rate[f]	7.3	16.8	17.5	13.0
Standard Death Rate[g]	9.2	10.4	20.0	19.2

[a]Computed from data collected by P. M. Hauser, of the University of Chicago, for a study of differential fertility and mortality in Chicago.

[b]Births per 1,000 population.

[c]Births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age.

[d]Births per 1,000 estimated married women 15-44 years of age.

[e]Based on age-specific rates, weighted by total female population in specific age groups.

[f]Deaths per 1,000 population.

[g]Based on age-specific rates, weighted by total population in specific age-sex groups.

tribution of females in the racial and nativity groups did not disclose sufficient explanation of the differentials in birth rates. Several social factors may contribute to the high rates of "other races," especially of Mexicans, the majority of this classification. Among these factors are the recency of this originally rural group in the city; their Catholic beliefs, involving disapproval of the use of contraceptives; the Mexican mores with their emphasis on the value of large families; and the closely regulated lives of Mexican girls before marriage.[11]

Death Rates

Figure 30 shows that the Negro population had highest death rates, both crude and standard,[12] but that the standard death rates of "other races" were nearly as high.[13] While the crude rate of the foreign whites was also almost as high as that of Negroes, this was due to the over-balance of the very old in the foreign born group (Table 117). The foreign white standard rate was low, almost as low as the native white rate. The Negro standard rate was twice that of the native whites. The crude death rate of the Negro population was 17.5, compared with 16.8 for foreign white, 16.0 for "other races" (1928-1932), and 7.3 for native

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[11] E. J. Baum, "Delinquency Among Mexican Boys in South Chicago" (Unpublished M. A. thesis, University of Chicago, 1938), pp. 100-101.

[12] The crude rate is the number of deaths per thousand population; the standard rate is computed by using the age-specific death rates for each sex in each nativity, weighting by the total population in the age and sex group, and averaging.

[13] The standard death rate for "other races" may be somewhat unstable, since the numbers in the population over 64 years of age were extremely small (see Table 11). Age-specific rates for Negroes up to 55 years of age were higher than rates for "other races" up to 55 years of age. However, among "other races," age-specific death rates were more similar to Negro age-specific rates than even the native white or foreign white rates.

white. The standard death rates, in rank order, were as follows: Negro, 20.0; "other races," 19.2; foreign white, 10.4; and native white, 9.2.

Marital Condition

Marital condition is of interest from several points of view. The marital condition of women specifically affects the birth rates and the illegitimacy rates. Divorce statistics in general are an index of family disorganization. The percentage single is an indication of the degree to which a population is urbanized in the sense that single marital condition is more common in the metropolitan city than in rural communities. With these points in mind, the relative marital status of the various ethnic groups in Chicago will be summarized. Figure 31 shows graphically the comparison of the marital status among the several racial and nativity groups.

Figure 31 and Table 44 show that there were many variations in the percentage distribution of marital condition among the ethnic groups of Chicago. Interesting differences by sex also were apparent. In every nativity group, larger proportions of males than females were classified as single. In every case, also, larger proportions of females were widowed and divorced than males. Unknown marital status occurred among less than 1 per cent of every group except the males in "other races."

The small proportions of single and the large proportions of married status among both males and females of the foreign born population are striking. This marital distribution is to be accounted for by the over representation of old persons in this nativity group. A distinguishing feature of the marital status in "other races" is the high proportion of married females. Of the total number of females 15 years of age and over among "other races" (3,456), 2,378 or 69 per cent were married. That women

FIGURE 31a

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934

FIGURE 31b

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934

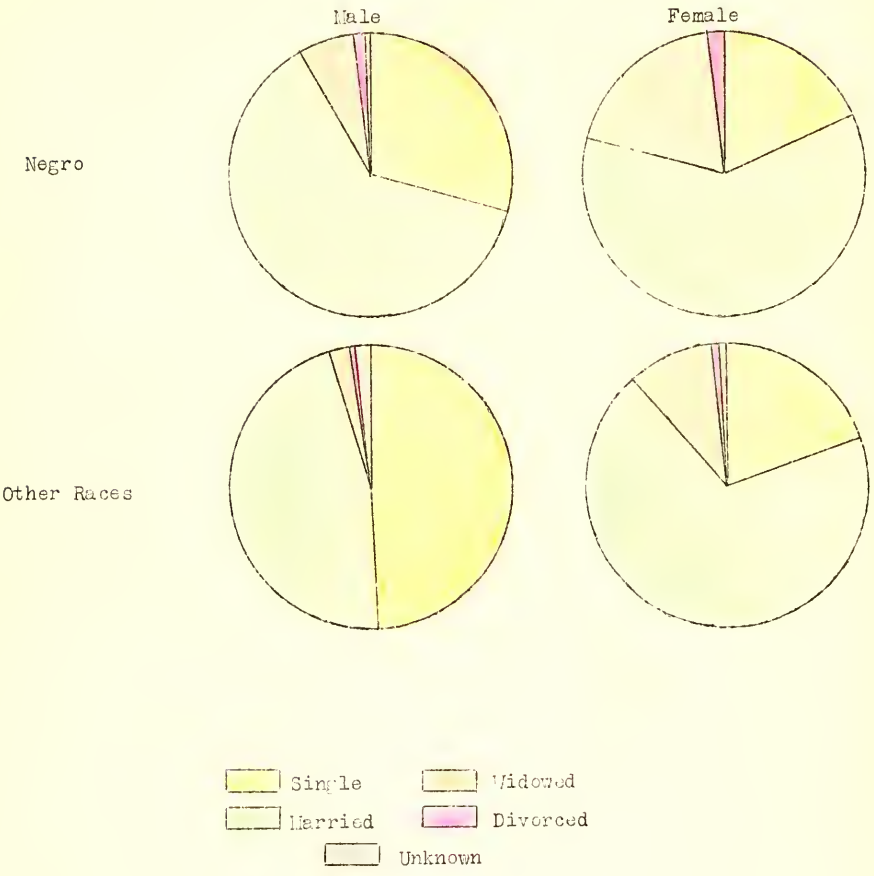


Table 44

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL CONDITION FOR POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934[a]

	Native White of Native Parentage		Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total Number	376,507	397,297	447,106	465,722
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital Condition				
Single	40.5	35.0	49.5	41.1
Married	55.3	54.4	48.9	50.2
Widowed	3.0	8.8	2.6	7.4
Divorced	1.1	1.7	.8	1.2
Unknown	.2	.1	.2	.1

	Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total Number	340,883	305,852	89,302	94,934
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital Condition				
Single	16.7	8.4	33.2	18.2
Married	74.9	71.9	58.8	60.9
Widowed	7.1	18.6	6.1	18.9
Divorced	.9	1.0	1.8	1.9
Unknown	.4	.2	.6	b

	Other Races	
	Males	Females
Total Number	3,078	3,456
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0
Marital Condition		
Single	42.3	19.6
Married	46.1	68.8
Widowed	2.3	10.0
Divorced	.4	.8
Unknown	1.9	.7

[a]Compiled and computed from Newcomb and Lung, op. cit.

[b]Less than .1 of 1 per cent.

are at a premium in this group is clearly evident in the surplus of single men over single women, there being 3,978 of the former and only 679 of the latter, a ratio of almost 6 to 1. The numbers in the divorced category, "other races," are very small; only 36 of 8,072 men and 28 of 3,456 women over 15 years of age were divorced.

Educational and Occupational Status

Grade Completed in School

The special census of 1934 in Chicago provides us with valuable material to compare educational status among the heterogeneous groups in Chicago, namely, the grade completed in school for the population 18 years of age and over. Table 45 and Figure 32 show the proportions of the population in each group classified in the following categories of grades completed in school: none, 1-4, 5-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-over, and unknown.

It is striking that 23 per cent of the males and 30 per cent of the females among "other races" had no schooling whatever. Such high percentages indicate a very low educational status for this group in Chicago. The group having next highest proportion of population with no schooling was the foreign born, with 13 per cent of the males and 16 per cent of the females in this classification. Approximately 3 per cent of the Negro population, 1 per cent of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and less than .5 of 1 per cent of the native whites of native parentage had never attended school.

The proportions of the population completing only from 1 to 4 grades in school, when arranged in rank order, indicate the same relative educational status; "other races" at one extreme, and native white of native parentage at the other.

A glance at the pyramids in Figure 32 reveals that there tended to

TABLE 45

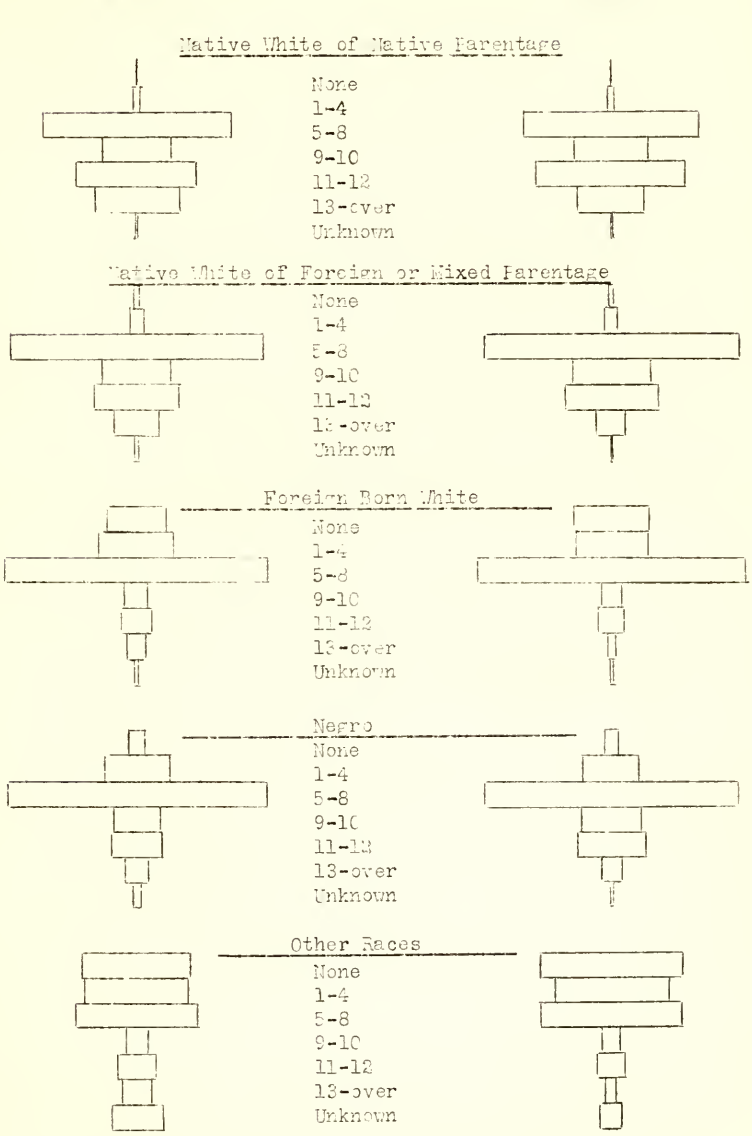
PER CENT POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY COLOR, NATIVITY, SEX AND BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL, FOR CHICAGO: 1934

Grade Completed	All Classes		Native White Native Parentage		Native White Foreign or Mixed Parentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL NUMBER	1,179,993	1,184,485	345,567	348,043	401,781	420,120
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	4.6	4.8	.5	.3	1.2	1.1
1-4	7.2	6.4	1.7	1.4	3.1	3.0
5-8	49.4	48.8	39.4	38.5	52.7	53.6
9-10	11.3	12.8	14.3	15.8	14.4	16.1
11-12	16.3	19.3	25.8	31.6	17.9	19.6
13-Over	10.1	7.3	17.5	14.0	9.8	6.0
Unknown	1.1	.6	.7	.4	.9	.5

Grade Completed	Foreign Born White		Negro		Other Races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL NUMBER	333,658	301,800	85,180	90,552	7,809	3,190
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	12.7	15.3	3.4	3.3	22.7	30.0
1-4	15.7	15.3	13.8	12.0	21.9	24.0
5-8	55.1	56.2	54.3	52.3	25.7	29.8
9-10	4.3	4.7	10.3	12.9	4.3	3.7
11-12	6.3	5.6	11.0	14.4	8.0	5.9
13-Over	4.2	1.8	5.3	4.6	6.3	2.2
Unknown	1.2	.9	1.9	.5	10.7	4.5

FIGURE 32

GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER, BY NATIVITY OR RACE, AND SEX: 1930



be a central tendency around the 5-8 category in every group except the "other races," where approximately equal proportions of the population had no schooling, from 1 to 4 grades, and from 5 to 8 grades. There was a sharp drop in all groups from the 5-8 category to the 9-10, that is between grammar school and high school. It is interesting, also, that without exception, higher proportions of the population completed grades 11-12 than grades 9-10.

The cumulative percentages presented in Table 46 provide the data in convenient form for generalizing. The superior educational status of the native whites of native parentage is indicated by the consistently higher cumulative percentages in all grades past grammar school. The native

TABLE 46

CUMULATIVE PER CENT POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY COLOR, NATIVITY, SEX AND BY GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL, FOR CHICAGO, 1934*

Cumulative Groups	Native White Native Parentage		Native White Foreign or Mixed Parentage		Foreign Born White		Negro		Other Races	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13 & over	17.5	14.0	9.8	5.0	4.2	1.8	5.3	4.6	6.3	2.2
11 & over	48.3	45.6	27.7	25.6	10.5	7.4	16.3	19.0	14.3	8.1
9 & over	57.6	61.4	42.1	41.7	15.4	12.1	36.6	31.9	18.9	11.8
5 & over	97.0	97.9	94.8	95.3	70.5	65.3	80.9	84.2	44.6	41.6
1 & over	98.7	99.3	97.9	98.3	86.2	83.6	94.7	96.2	66.5	65.6
None	.5	.3	1.2	1.1	12.7	15.5	3.4	3.3	24.7	30.0
Unknown	.7	.4	.9	.5	1.2	.9	1.9	.5	10.7	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Compiled from Newcomb and Lang, Census Data of the City of Chicago 1934, Table 6, Pages 559-652.

whites of foreign or mixed parentage were next highest in educational status, and Negroes were third. While only two-thirds of the "other races" group whose education was known had gone to school at all, in comparison with 86 and 83 per cent of the males and females of the foreign born whites, it is of some interest to note that "other races" had somewhat higher proportions of persons who had attended college (13-over) and finished at least third year high school (11-12) than did the foreign born whites. Nevertheless, it can be stated that "other races" had lower educational status than the foreign born whites, because of the preponderance of the former group with little or no schooling.

The median grades in Table 47 show the relation in educational status of the several groups clearly:

TABLE 47

MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1934

Native White of Native Parentage	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign Born White	Negro	Other Races
10.3	8.4	6.5	7.5	5.4

All of these comparisons point to the low educational status of "other races" and of foreign born whites and to the relatively high status of native whites of native parentage. Such differences are undoubtedly closely related to the migrant character of the former groups and their low occupational status (see Tables 48-53), as compared with the indigenous native population with its extreme heterogeneity in occupations. The Negro group, in educational status, is closer to the native white of foreign or

mixed parentage than to the foreign born white or "other races." Despite the notoriously inadequate facilities in the region of the United States from which a large proportion of the Chicago Negro population has emigrated,[14] this group has succeeded in approaching the educational status of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. Yet it must be added that the favorable showing of Negroes as compared with both the foreign born and "other races" is to be accounted for in large measure by the Negro's residence in the United States, where compulsory education is common, while persons of the foreign born white, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexican groups have not always grown up in localities where compulsory education was prevalent.

Social-Economic Classes[15]

Alba Edwards' classification of social-economic groups are used to compare the occupational distribution of the racial and nativity groups in Chicago. Edwards' six groups consist of the following: (1) professional persons; (2) proprietors, managers, and officials; (3) clerks and kindred workers; (4) skilled workers and foremen; (5) semi-skilled workers; and (6) unskilled workers.

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[14]For instance Blose and Caliver report.

"The annual cost per Negro pupil in average daily attendance based on current expenses for 1931-32 in nine Southern States was $15.14. The annual cost per white pupil in average daily attendance for that year in the same states was $49.30. For all children in the country as a whole it was $81.36. In the nine States reporting, the range for Negro children was from $8.08 in South Carolina to $57.81 in Maryland. The range for white children was from $32.52 in Arkansas to $83.50 in Maryland." David T. Blose and Ambrose Caliver, Statistics of the Education of Negroes 1929-30 and 1931-32. U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin No. 13, 1935 (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1936), p. 47.

[15]For detailed comparison of the occupational distribution of Negroes with other groups from 1890 through 1930, see Estelle Hill Scott, "Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago," Report of W.P.A. Projects 3779 and 30134 (Mimeographed by W.P.A. Project 3591, Chicago: 1939).

Tables 48-50 show the numerical distribution of occupations; Tables 51-53 and Figures 33-35 present the percentage distributions in the six social-economic groups.

According to the data, over a fifth of the total population were employed as clerks and kindred workers. Semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers each included approximately one-fourth of the working population. Classes 4, 2, and 1 represented 17, 6, and 6 per cent respectively of the total population gainfully employed.[16] Figure 32 indicates graphically that the native white occupational distribution approached this distribution. All other racial and nativity groups had skewed pyramids, if that of the total population is considered the standard. Foreign born, for example, had more unskilled, more skilled, fewer clerks, and fewer professionals. Negroes had even more disproportionate representation. Sixty per cent were unskilled, about one-fourth semi-skilled, and the remaining four social-economic groups were represented in very small proportions, Classes 1 and 2 being each only slightly over 1 per cent of all gainfully employed Negroes. Occupations among "other races" also were predominantly unskilled; 67 per cent of all gainful workers of that nativity were in this social-economic group. "Other races" had proportionately fewer professionals, clerks, skilled workers and foremen, and semi-skilled workers than were represented among Negroes. However, 4.5 per cent of the gainful workers among "other races," as compared with 3.4 per cent among gainful Negro workers were in the proprietors, managers, and officials grouping.

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[16] It may be necessary to remind the reader that the federal census of 1930, on which these figures are based, did not report employment, but rather, the "usual occupations" of the population. In other words, the distributions shown here are what would prevail were every potential worker actually employed, and at the work which he considered himself fitted.

TABLE 48

GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, [illegible] OR RACE: 1930

Social Economic Group*	Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negro	Other Races
TOTAL	1,558,858	834,817	481,878	229,467	13,196
(1)	97,807	76,519	17,521	3,457	310
(2)	127,623	72,689	51,247	3,118	599
(a)	654	340	297	15	2
(b)	62,936	28,580	31,365	1,550	191
(c)	64,033	43,929	19,585	1,553	406
(3)	442,519	360,583	62,618	8,519	799
(4)	271,416	147,000	114,399	9,419	598
(5)	324,730	138,109	105,015	28,193	2,019
(a)	134,052	103,344	17,121	12,938	1,149
(b)	190,684	34,765	87,894	15,255	870
(6)	303,757	99,047	131,078	76,761	8,871
(a)	2,715	1,276	1,427	85	27
(b)	113,213	35,352	55,303	17,273	4,300
(c)	61,481	19,752	26,382	13,755	2,532
(d)	130,278	35,187	47,426	43,648	2,012

*(1) Professional Persons
(2) Proprietors, Managers and Officials
(a) Farmers (owners and tenants)
(b) Wholesale and retail dealers
(c) Other proprietors, managers, and officials
(3) Clerks and Kindred Workers
(4) Skilled Workers and Foremen
(5) Semi-skilled Workers
(a) Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing
(b) Other semi-skilled workers
(6) Unskilled workers
(a) Farm laborers
(b) Factory and building construction laborers
(c) Other laborers
(d) Servant classes

TABLE 49

MALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930

Social Economic-Group*	Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negro	Other Races
TOTAL	1,152,103	649,473	405,343	85,046	12,446
(1)	57,876	42,408	13,061	2,154	253
(2)	118,687	67,125	48,295	2,678	589
(a)	624	322	286	14	2
(b)	57,932	25,636	30,684	1,424	188
(c)	60,131	41,167	17,325	1,240	399
(3)	252,821	201,327	44,579	6,203	712
(4)	266,480	143,906	112,758	9,222	594
(5)	223,810	127,662	80,653	13,855	1,640
(a)	120,549	62,291	50,714	6,594	950
(b)	103,261	65,371	29,939	7,261	690
(6)	232,434	66,345	105,997	50,934	8,658
(a)	2,748	1,241	1,402	78	27
(b)	107,594	32,502	54,269	16,603	4,220
(c)	60,633	19,174	25,670	13,276	2,513
(d)	61,459	13,928	24,656	20,977	1,898

*(1) Professional Persons
(2) Proprietors, Managers, and Officials
(a) Farmers (owners and tenants)
(b) Wholesale and retail dealers
(c) Other proprietors, managers, and officials
(3) Clerks and Kindred Workers
(4) Skilled Workers and Foremen
(5) Semi-skilled Workers
(a) Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing
(b) Other semi-skilled workers
(6) Unskilled Workers
(a) Farm laborers
(b) Factory and building construction laborers
(c) Other laborers
(d) Servant Classes

TABLE 50

FEMALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930

Social-Economic Group*	Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negro	Other Races
TOTAL	406,750	285,044	76,535	44,421	750
(1)	39,931	34,111	4,460	1,303	57
(2)	8,936	5,534	2,952	440	10
(a)	30	18	11	1	...
(b)	5,004	2,694	2,181	126	3
(c)	3,902	2,822	760	313	7
(3)	179,698	159,256	18,039	2,316	87
(4)	4,936	3,094	1,641	197	4
(5)	96,926	57,847	24,382	14,338	379
(a)	63,503	40,553	16,407	6,344	199
(b)	33,423	17,294	7,975	7,994	180
(6)	76,323	25,202	25,081	25,827	213
(a)	67	35	25	7	...
(b)	5,724	3,350	1,624	670	80
(c)	1,718	558	662	479	19
(d)	68,814	21,259	22,770	24,671	114

*(1) Professional Persons
(2) Proprietors, Managers, and Officials
(a) Farmers (owners and tenants)
(b) Wholesale and retail dealers
(c) Other proprietors, managers, and officials
(3) Clerks and Kindred Workers
(4) Skilled Workers and Foremen
(5) Semi-skilled Workers
(a) Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing
(b) Other semi-skilled workers
(6) Unskilled Workers
(a) Farm laborers
(b) Factory and building construction laborers
(c) Other laborers
(d) Servant classes

TABLE 91

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930

Social-Economic Group*	Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negro	Other Races
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(1)	4.3	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.3
(2)	7.8	7.8	10.6	2.4	4.5
(a)	.....	.....	.1	.....	.....
(b)	4.3	4.4	6.8	1.2	1.4
(c)	4.1	3.7	3.8	1.2	3.1
(3)	27.7	28.6	13.0	6.6	6.1
(4)	17.4	18.7	23.7	7.3	4.5
(5)	24.9	24.9	21.1	21.8	15.3
(a)	11.8	11.0	13.9	10.0	8.7
(b)	8.8	8.9	7.2	11.8	6.6
(6)	19.8	9.9	27.2	59.3	67.2
(a)	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2
(b)	7.5	5.3	11.6	13.3	32.6
(c)	4.0	2.1	5.5	10.6	19.2
(d)	8.4	3.8	9.8	35.5	15.2

*(1) Professional Persons
(2) Proprietors, Managers, and Officials
(a) Farmers (owners and tenants)
(b) Wholesale and retail dealers
(c) Other proprietors, managers, and officials
(3) Clerks and Kindred Workers
(4) Skilled Workers and Foremen
(5) Semi-skilled Workers
(a) Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing
(b) Other semi-skilled workers
(6) Unskilled Workers
(a) Farm laborers
(b) Factory and building construction laborers
(c) Other laborers
(d) Servant classes

TABLE 52

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1930

Social-Economic Group*	Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negro	Other Races
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(1)	5.0	6.5	3.2	1.5	2.0
(2)	10.3	10.6	11.9	3.1	4.7
(a)	.1	.....	.1	.....	.....
(b)	4.0	3.9	7.6	1.7	1.5
(c)	6.2	6.6	4.3	1.5	3.2
(3)	31.9	31.0	11.0	7.3	5.7
(4)	23.1	22.2	27.3	10.8	4.8
(5)	19.4	19.7	19.9	16.3	13.2
(a)	10.5	9.6	12.5	7.8	7.6
(b)	9.0	10.1	7.4	8.5	5.5
(6)	20.2	10.3	26.1	59.9	69.6
(a)	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2
(b)	9.3	5.0	15.4	19.5	33.9
(c)	5.3	3.0	4.3	18.6	20.2
(d)	5.3	2.1	6.1	21.7	15.3

*(1) Professional Persons
(2) Proprietors, Managers, and Officials
(a) Farmers (owners and tenants)
(b) Wholesale and retail dealers
(c) Other proprietros, managers, and officials
(3) Clerks and Kindred Workers
(4) Skilled Workers and Foremen
(5) Semi-skilled Workers
(a) Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing
(b) Other semi-skilled workers
(6) Unskilled Workers
(a) Farm laborers
(b) Factory and building construction laborers
(c) Other laborers
(d) Servant classes

TABLE 53

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE [illegible] WORKERS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY COLOR [illegible]: 1930

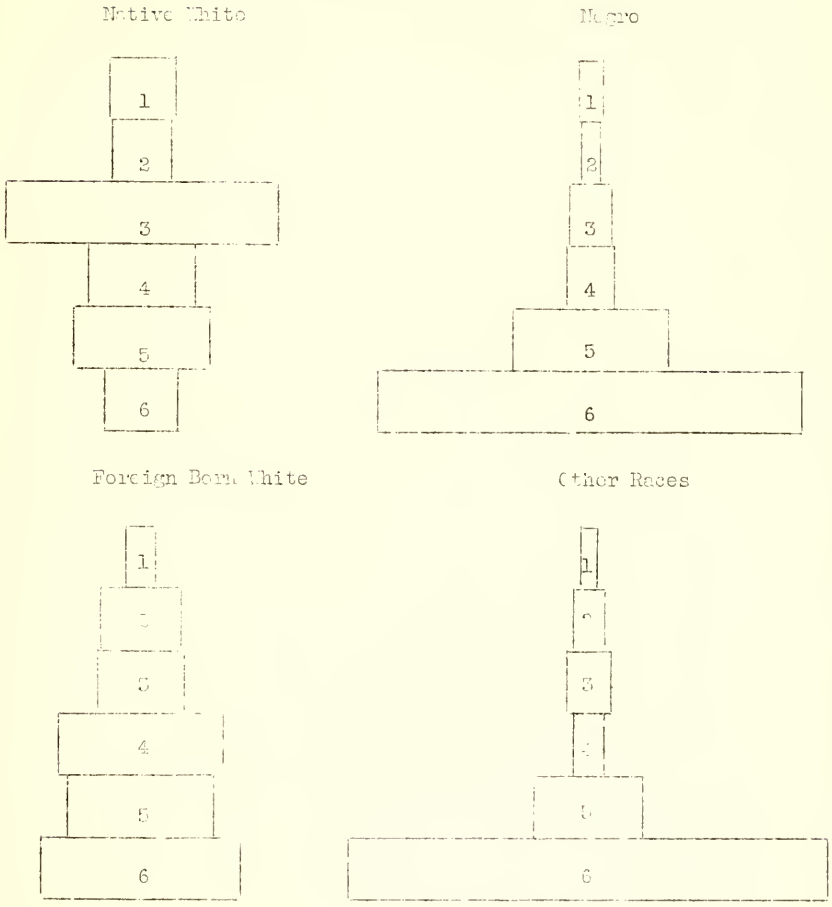
Social-Economic Group*	Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negro	Other Races
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	[illegible]	100.0	100.0
(1)	9.8	12.0	5.8	2.9	7.6
(2)	2.2	1.9	3.9	1.0	1.3
(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b)	1.2	.9	2.8	.6	.4
(c)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	.9
(3)	44.8	55.9	23.6	5.2	11.6
(4)	1.8	1.1	2.1	.4	.5
(5)	[illegible]	20.8	31.8	32.3	50.5
(a)	[illegible]	14.2	21.4	14.3	26.5
(b)	[illegible]	6.1	10.4	18.0	24.0
(6)	[illegible]	8.3	[illegible]	58.1	28.4
(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b)	1.4	1.8	[illegible]	1.5	10.7
(c)	.4	.2	..	1.1	2.5
(d)	10.3	7.5	[illegible]	55.5	15.2

*(1) Professional Persons
(2) Proprietors, Managers, and Officials
(a) Farmers (owners and tenants)
(b) Wholesale and retail dealers
(c) Other proprietors, managers, and officials
(3) Clerks and Kindred Workers
(4) Skilled Workers and Foremen
(5) Semi-skilled Workers
(a) Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing
(b) Other semi-skilled workers
(6) Unskilled Workers
(a) Farm laborers
(b) Factory and building construction laborers
(c) Other laborers
(d) Servant classes

Per cent not shown where less than 0.1

FIGURE 33

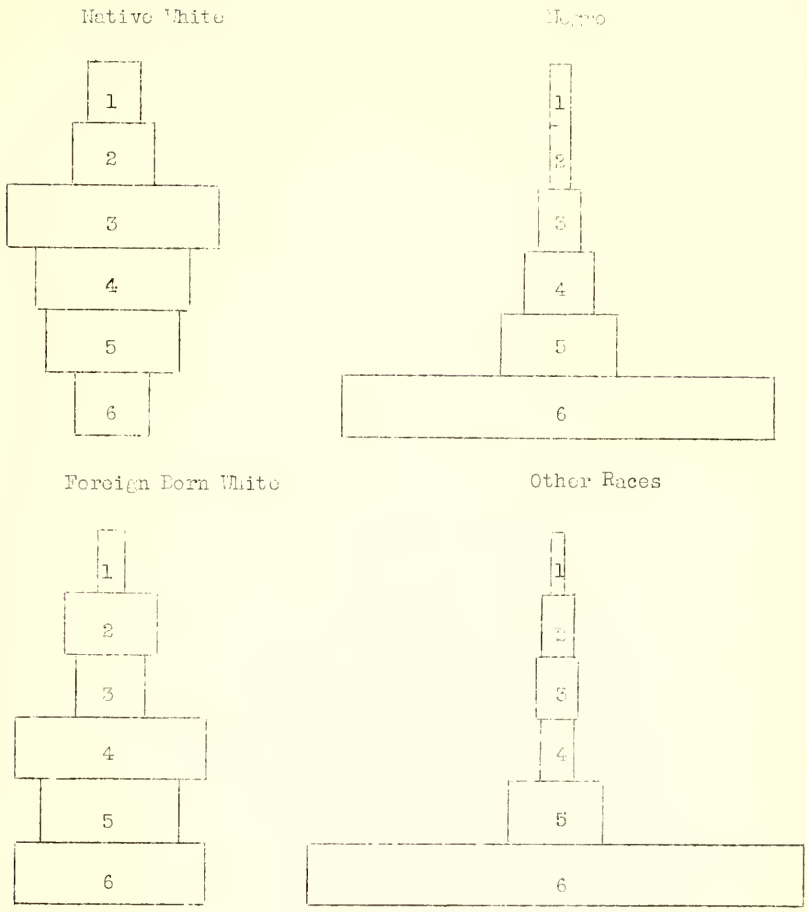
[illegible] BY SOCIAL ECONOMIC GROUP,
BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1930



1. Professional Persons
2. Proprietors, Managers and Officials
3. Clerks and Kindred Workers
4. Skilled Workers and Foremen
5. Semiskilled Workers
6. Unskilled Workers

FIGURE 34

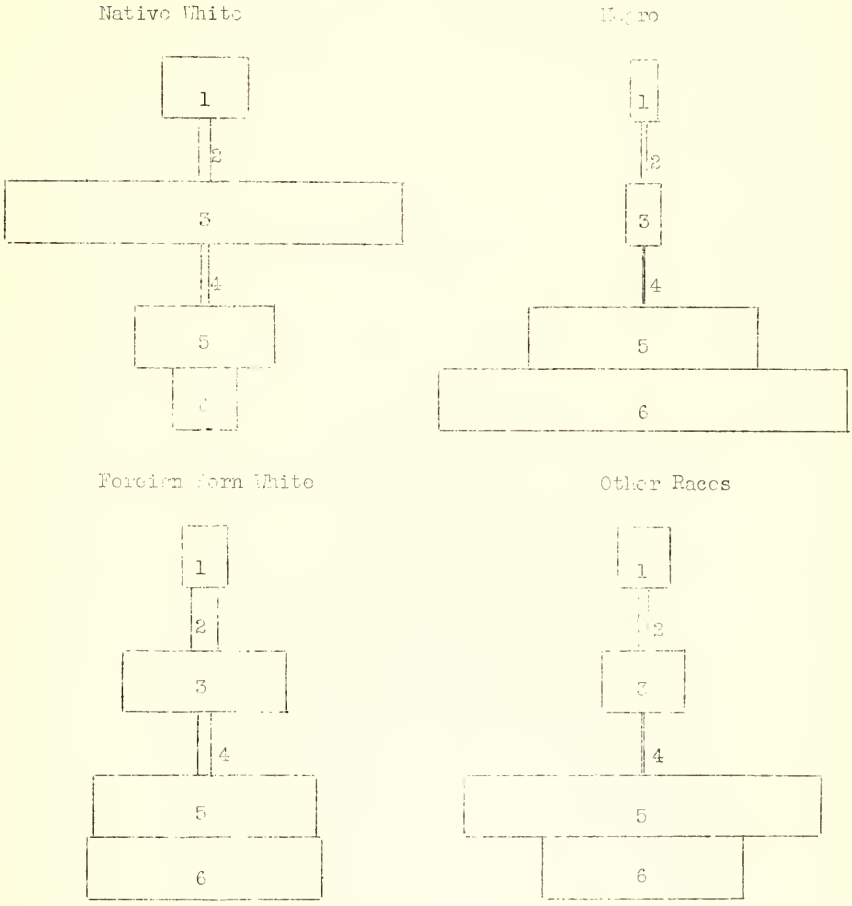
MALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL ECONOMIC GROUPS, BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1930



1. Professional Persons
2. Proprietors, Managers and Officials
3. Clerks and Kindred Workers
4. Skilled Workers and Foremen
5. Semiskilled Workers
6. Unskilled Workers

FIGURE 35

FEMALE GAINFUL WORKERS BY SOCIAL ECONOMIC GROUP, BY NATIVITY OR RACE: 1930



1. Professional Persons
2. Proprietors, Managers and Officials
3. Clerks and Kindred Workers
4. Skilled Workers and Foremen
5. Semiskilled Workers
6. Unskilled Workers

Table 31, showing the [illegible] distribution of the gainful workers, indicates that although large proportions of Negroes and "other races" were reported in Group 6, that there was differential representation within the divisions of that group. [illegible] half the unskilled workers among "other races" were employed in factories or building [illegible], while less than a fourth of the Negro unskilled workers were in these types of work. Servant classes claimed about three-fifths [illegible] unskilled laborers, and less than one-fourth of the unskilled among "other races."

Male Gainful Workers

The occupational distribution of male gainful workers is shown in Tables 48 and 49, and in Figure [illegible]. They constituted approximately 74 per cent of all gainfully employed persons in Chicago. Of the 1,753,388 workers, 1,[illegible],[illegible]2 were males (Tables 48 and 49). Six and five-tenths per cent of native white males gainfully employed were professionals, as compared with 7.2 per cent foreign born, 2.5 per cent Negro, and 1 per cent "other races." The occupation claiming the largest number of native white males (2[illegible],47 or 21 per cent of those gainfully employed) [illegible] skilled workers. Skilled work employed the largest proportion of foreign born males--37 per cent. In the Negro group, [illegible] per cent, or three-fifths of all Negro males gainfully employed, [illegible] unskilled work, [illegible] per cent were reported in the servant classes. [illegible] employed 75 per cent of all males among "other races"; [illegible] all working males in the "other races" were employed [illegible] unskilled laborers in factories and building construction.

Female Gainful Workers

Table 50 shows the numerical occupational distribution of female workers in Chicago, by race or nativity. Figure 35 and Table 53 present the percentage distribution of these workers. There were slightly over four hundred thousand women who reported gainful employment in 1930. Almost half (45 per cent) were clerks and kindred workers; about a fourth were semi-skilled workers; and slightly less than one-fifth were unskilled workers. Professional occupations claimed about one-tenth of all females gainfully employed. (This is in contrast to males, among whom only 5 per cent were professionals.) A negligible number of women reported themselves in Classes 3 and 4--as proprietors, managers, and officials, or as skilled workers and foremen.

Among native white gainfully employed females, 56 per cent were clerical workers; the occupational groups claim large proportions of females in the remaining nativity or racial [illegible] unskilled workers (33 per cent of the foreign born women and 31 per cent of the Negro women) and semi-skilled workers (51 per cent of women in "other races"). The number of women gainfully employed among "other races" was extremely small, however.

One of the most striking differences in kinds of employment among women is disclosed through combining the occupations employed in the first three social-economic groups (Table 53). Roughly, 70 per cent of all native white women employed were either professional persons, proprietors, managers, and officials, or clerks. Only 9 per cent of Negro women, 33 per cent of foreign born women, and 21 per cent of women among "other races" were so employed.

Aside from the racial differences in the nature of employment among

the females of the [illegible] group, [illegible] have briefly described, there was a considerable [illegible] proportion employed by nativity or racial group. Table 54 shows the [illegible] gainfully employed of the total females 10 years of age [illegible]. Almost half the Negro females in this age category reported gainful employment, as contrasted with less than one-third of the native white women, about one-fifth of the foreign born women, and only 15 per cent of the women among "other races". This differential reflects perhaps differences in family organization in these groups and especially the role of women in the family. Such an interpretation, at least of the high proportion of Negro women gainfully employed, is indicated by Charles S. Johnson in the following passage:

> During slavery and for years afterward [the Negro woman] was the strongest force in the Negro family and, under the shifting fortunes of the group, played a vital part in guaranteeing a means of security in their life. . . . She has, thus, been a wage earner on a large scale longer than the [illegible] and within her family the necessity has [illegible] established.[17]

That it is not only [illegible] which accounts for the differential rates of employment among women is indicated by the data in Table 54, in relation to the data presented in Tables 49-51, for it was shown that "other races" had an [illegible] proportion [illegible] races. Yet Table 130 shows that only 14.6 per cent of women among "other races," as compared with 44.1 per cent among Negro women, were gainfully employed.

Without doubt, the low proportion of "other races" women employed tends to affect the birth rates in this group, which it will be recalled, were extraordinarily high.

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[17] The Economic Status of Negroes, Report to the Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro, held in Washington, D. C., May 11-13, 1933 (Fisk University Press: 1933), p. 16.

TABLE 54

NUMBER AND PER CENT [illegible] 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1930

	All Classes	Native White	Foreign Born White	Negro	Other Races
Number of Females 10 years of Age and Over	1,403,993	915,060	388,859	100,818	5,156
Number of Females Gainfully Employed	406,750	288,044	73,585	44,421	750
Per cent of Females 10 years of Age and Over who were Gainfully Employed	29.0	31.5	19.8	44.1	14.5

Summary--Educational and Economic Status

[illegible] the lowest social-economic classes [illegible], since their educational status is the lowest of all groups. Both the foreign born and "other races" had lower educational status than other groups, and added to this handicap is the use of foreign languages by most of the population in these groups. Native whites and Negroes, better educated, and speaking English, could logically be expected to be found in higher economic classes than the foreign groups. This is the case only for native whites. The economic position of Negroes is significantly lower than that of the foreign born. It seems evident, then, that occupational position is not entirely determined by free competition in a free market, but that non-economic factors modify the processes which determine a person's manner of earning his living.

APPENDIX

Correlations Between Selected Factors In The Negro Community

Demographic Factors

There were found to be interesting statistical associations of some demographic factors with other conditions in the Negro community. There was noted an association between the per cent of the population which was Negro, 1934, and median rental in that year: a coefficient of +.41, with a standard error of .10.[1] This coefficient may mean that Negroes are charged higher rents, or it may also mean that rents are high in densely populated tracts. The latter fact is indeed true; the correlation between population density and the equivalent median rental in 1934 was +.59 (±.08). Population density is also associated with "doubling-up" in housing facilities. The coefficient of correlation between the density of population and the per cent "doubled-up families" in 1934 was +.69 (±.06). There is a high negative association of density of population and median length of residence: -.68 (±.06). Persons in the dense, high rental areas evidently move more frequently than persons in the less densely populated areas. This is of course to be expected; for one reason there is little home ownership in these thickly populated districts.

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[1] In every case, coefficients of correlation are computed by using census tract data. There were 73 census tracts included in what we have designated the Negro community.

With the per cent of the Negro population which was 45 years of age and over, several factors were found to be associated. The highest correlation with this factor was the Negro insanity rate, 1922-1934. This coefficient was +.66 (±.07). Areas in which there were large proportions of older population in 1934 were the areas from which proportionately large numbers of persons were committed to institutions for the insane over the thirteen year period previous to 1935. Correlations with this age factor were also run with three indices of educational status. With median grade completed by the population 18 years of age and over in 1934, the per cent of the population which was 45 years of age and over was negatively correlated. The coefficient was -.39, with a standard error of .10. A slightly smaller association existed between the per cent of the Negro population 45 years of age and over and the per cent of the Negro population who had attended college, 1934: -.34 (±.10). A correlation of +.44 (±.09) was found to exist between this proportion of older persons in the 73 census tracts and the per cent of the population 18 years of age and over which had attended less than 5 years in school in 1934. These three coefficients support one another to indicate that areas in which there were large proportions of persons aged over 44 years in 1934 tended to be areas in which educational status was relatively low in that year.[2] This association is the expected one, for it is only in recent years that there have appeared well-educated Negroes in large numbers.

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[2]The opposite relation was found in 651 white tracts in Chicago in 1934. See R. O. Lang, "The Relation of Educational Status to Economic Status in the City of Chicago, by Census Tracts, 1934" (Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1936), Table 11, p. 26, also p. 33.

Juvenile Delinquency

A positive correlation appeared between juvenile delinquency commitment rates and the per cent of the total population gainfully employed in the 73 census tracts: a correlation of +.35, with a standard error of .10. This correlation is interesting in view of the widespread notion that juvenile delinquency is associated to a high degree with unemployment, for exactly the reverse appeared to be true in the Negro community. To reflect further on this association, it is quite understandable that a positive correlation should occur between juvenile delinquency and employed mothers, for children left alone during the day, and unsupervised, might turn to neighborhood groups, including delinquent gangs, for their primary group and patterns of behavior. With the data at hand, however, it was not possible to ascertain the proportion of gainfully employed mothers of boys in the delinquent age span, and for lack of this more precise information, a correlation was run between the rate of first petitions of male juvenile delinquents, and the per cent of females[3] gainfully employed in the area. Approximately the same relationship appeared as in the above correlations: a positive coefficient of +.33, with a standard error of .10.

A significant coefficient of correlation was found between the male juvenile delinquency commitment rate (1917-1933), and the percentage homes owned in 1930: -.38 (±.10). Another factor significantly associated with juvenile delinquency rate was the proportion of families who had lived at their 1934 residence for five years or more (-.35, ±.10). Both home ownership and length of residence are measures of degree of community organiza-

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[3]The per cent of Negro women gainfully employed was not obtainable; this figure pertains to women of all nativity groups in the census tract.

tion and stability of families, and their negative associations with juvenile delinquency rates indicate the operation of ecological factors in the Negro community, although the fluctuations of delinquency rates apparently cannot be wholly accounted for by statistical and ecological analysis.

Additional correlations between juvenile delinquency rates and other factors which were obtained were not statistically significant. Some of these coefficients were the following: male juvenile delinquency commitment rates 1927-1933 and the proportion of the population which was Negro, 1930, +.16 (±.11); juvenile delinquency and the per cent total "doubled-up families" in 1934, -.03 (±.13); rate of first petitions of male delinquents, 1927-1933, and per cent increase or decrease in population 1930-1934, holding median rental, 1930 constant, -.03; male juvenile delinquency commitment rate, 1927-1933, and Negro insanity rate, 1928-1934, +.24 (±.11); and a partial correlation between these two factors, holding sex ratio (1930) constant, +.20. Probably the difficulty in finding significant correlations is to be attributed to the heterogeneity of neighborhoods in the Negro community, the mobility of persons living in these areas, and the restricted areas in which Negroes are permitted to live, which means that those Negroes who may wish to escape unwholesome neighborhood conditions for the sake of their children, are often unable to move, and if they do move, the neighborhood is subject to invasion by undesirable elements. The confusion in the Negro area as a whole because of these factors makes it difficult to obtain significant statistical measures and associations, although it is possible to delineate in broad outline the loci of high and low rates of juvenile delinquency.

Insanity

The insanity rates of the Negro population were significantly correlated with median rental (1930) in the 73 census tracts. This coefficient was -.43 (±.10). Several other factors were found to be significantly correlated with insanity rates. There was a high association of older persons (those 45 years of age and over) with insanity rates, with a coefficient of +.66 (±.07). Since Negroes had high rates of all organic psychoses as compared with other ethnic groups in Chicago over these years, and organic psychoses are most common among older persons, this association is to be expected. The correlation noted between the per cent of the population which had completed less than five grades in school and insanity rate (+.45, ±.09) we found was considerably higher than the coefficient of partial correlation found between low educational status and insanity when age (population 45 years of age and over) was held constant. The latter partial coefficient was +.24. A high positive correlation was found between insanity rate and sex ratio; the correlation was +.45, the standard error being .09. This association means that high insanity is found in those tracts where relatively larger numbers of men as compared with women are found. Illegitimacy rates also were found to be correlated with high sex ratio, but the association was smaller. The measure of association between insanity and illegitimacy was +.23 (±.11), and juvenile delinquency was found to be associated with insanity to about the same extent (+.24, ±.11). Neither correlation is statistically significant, but nevertheless is important, in that the positive sign indicates that there are, to a certain extent, selective factors operating in the Negro community so that some areas are areas of high disorganization and others are comparatively free of disorganized conditions.

Illegitimate Birth Rate

Illegitimate birth rate 1928-1933 among Negroes in the 73 census tracts, each of which contained at least 50 per cent Negro population in 1934, was significantly correlated with the per cent of the population living in quasi-family groups in 1930, the coefficient being +.49, with a standard error of .09. Noting the coincidence of highest sex ratio with highest illegitimate birth rate (District 7) in the 23 Negro districts, we measured the association of these factors in the 73 census tracts. The coefficient was just barely significant, positive .32 with a standard error of .11. This association, of course, does not explain all the differentials in illegitimacy rates between ethnic groups in Chicago, for actually the sex ratio of the total Negro population was the lowest of all ethnic groups, but perhaps high sex ratio is associated with peculiar conditions in the Negro community which in turn are associated with high illegitimacy. High sex ratios are found in "homeless men" areas, where life is secular and free, where contacts are casual, and where promiscuous sex relations are probably more common than elsewhere. All of these conditions would of course tend to raise the illegitimate birth rate. Beyond the correlation of illegitimacy rates with quasi-family groupings and high sex ratios, there have been no other meaningful and statistically significant coefficients of correlation found. The coefficient of correlation with median rental, 1930, was -.15 ($\pm$.11); with Negro insanity rate 1922-1934, .23 ($\pm$.11); with median grade completed by the population (1934), -.28 ($\pm$.11). The latter association is interesting but not startling, since we should expect the association to be negative, but even larger. There was a very small, but positive, association between illegitimate birth rate and the per cent of the total population who in 1934 had completed less than 5 years in

school; the coefficient was +.07, and the standard error .12. But the tracts having a high percentage of population which had attended less than 5 grades in school are also those with a large proportion of persons over 45, that is beyond the child-bearing age.[4] Hence low correlation is to be expected between the illegitimate birth rate and low educational status, since the age factor enters here. The coefficient of partial correlation between per cent of the total population having completed less than 5 years in school, 1934, and illegitimate birth rate, 1930-1933, holding the per cent of the Negro population 45 years of age and over in 1934 constant was found to be very small indeed, a coefficient of +.01. Strangely enough, there is a higher degree of association between illegitimacy and older population (+.13, ±.11) than between illegitimacy and low educational status (+.08, ±.12). Of course, neither coefficient is significant.

On the following pages are presented a list of coefficients of correlation between median rental (in 1930 and in 1934) and selected factors. Also given are examples of the "scatter" of a few selected factors in the 73 tracts.

---

[4]The coefficient of correlation is +.24 (±.09).

TABLE 55

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELECTED FACTORS AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL IN THE 73 TRACTS: 1930

Factor	Coefficient of Correlation	Standard Error
Rate of Natural Increase: 1928-1932	.32	.10
Per cent Gainfully Employed Males in Postal Service: 1930	.70	.06
Male Juvenile Delinquency Rate: 1927-1933	-.14	.11
Negro Insanity Rate: 1922-1934	-.43	.10
Illegitimate Birth Rate: 1928-1933	-.15	.11
Infant Mortality Rate: 1928-1933	-.40	.10
Average Crude Death Rate: 1928-1932	-.65	.07

TABLE 56

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELECTED FACTORS AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL IN [illegible] TRACTS: 1934

Factor	Coefficient of Correlation	Standard Error
Per cent Negro Population: 1934	.41	.10
Per cent Increase in Population: 1930-1934	.45	.09
Population Density: 1934	.58	.08
Median Grade Completed by Total Population 18 Years of Age and Over (Unknowns excluded): 1934	.85	.03
Per cent Total Population 18 Years of Age and Over Who Had Attended College: 1934	.87	.03
Per cent Single Population 15 Years of Age and Over: 1934	-.10	.10
Per cent Unheated Homes: 1934	-.39	.02
Per cent Doubled-up Families: 1934	.76	.05
Per cent Families Residing Less Than 1 Year at Present Address: 1934	.60	.07

FIGURE 36

SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1930, AND AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1928-1932 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS

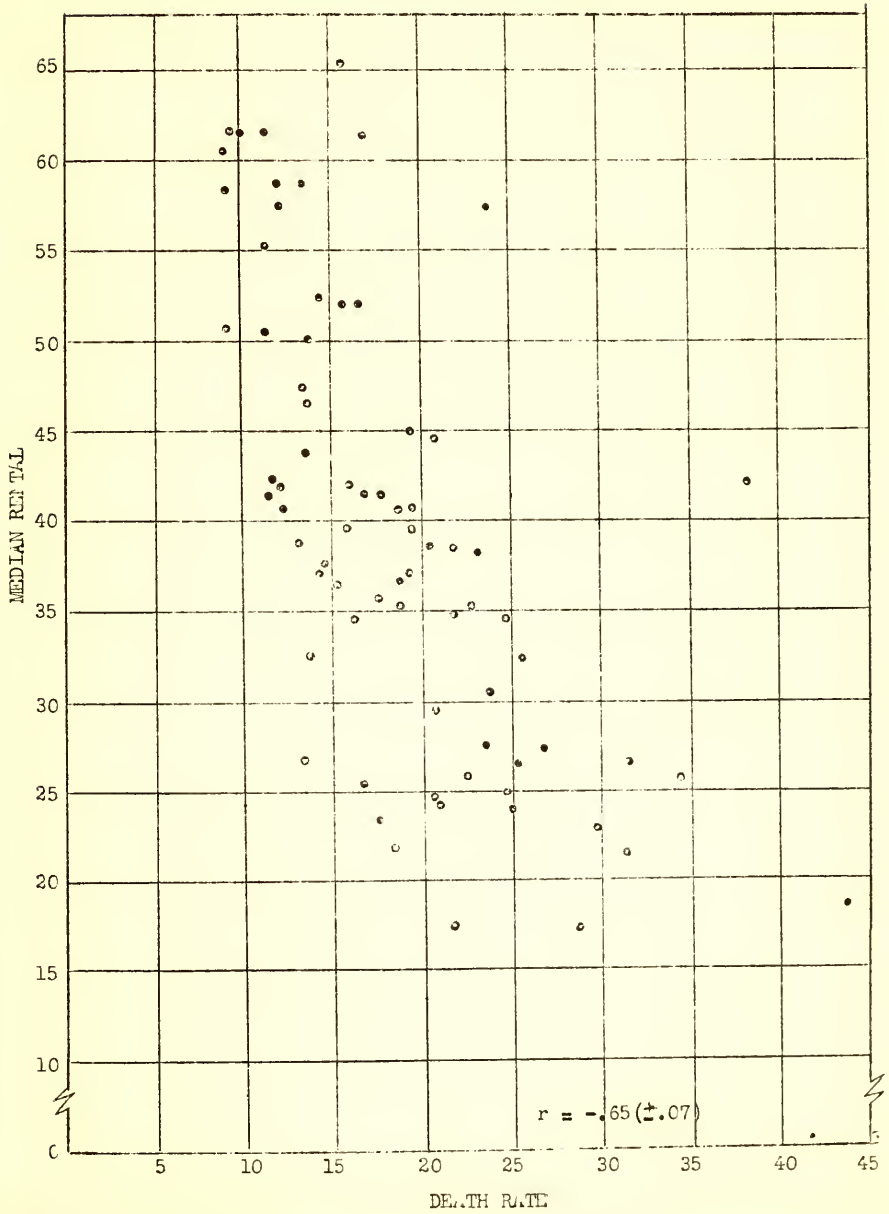


FIGURE 37

SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT HOMES OWNED: 1930, AND MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE: 1927-1933 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS

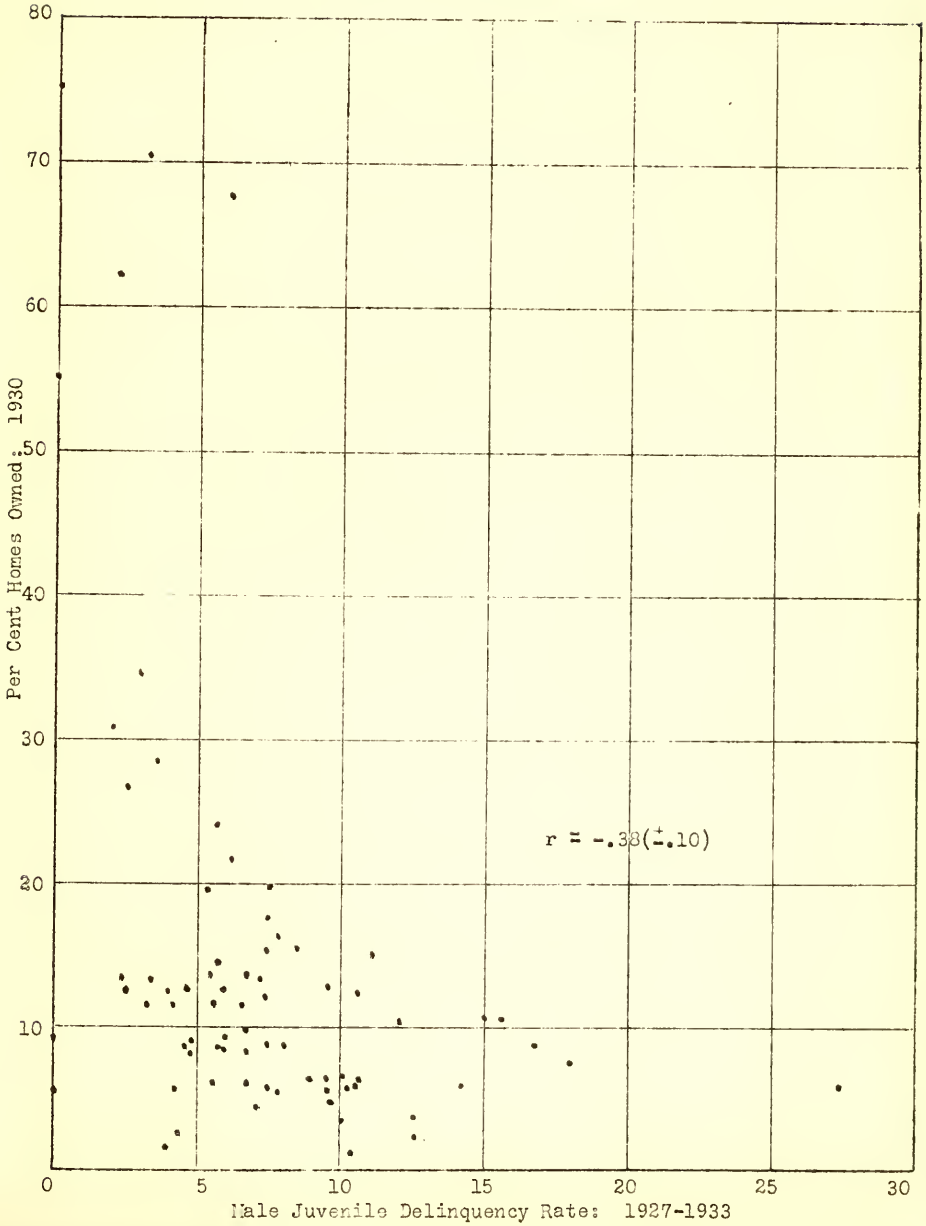


FIGURE 38

SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE: 1928-1933, AND MEDIAN RENTAL: 1930 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS

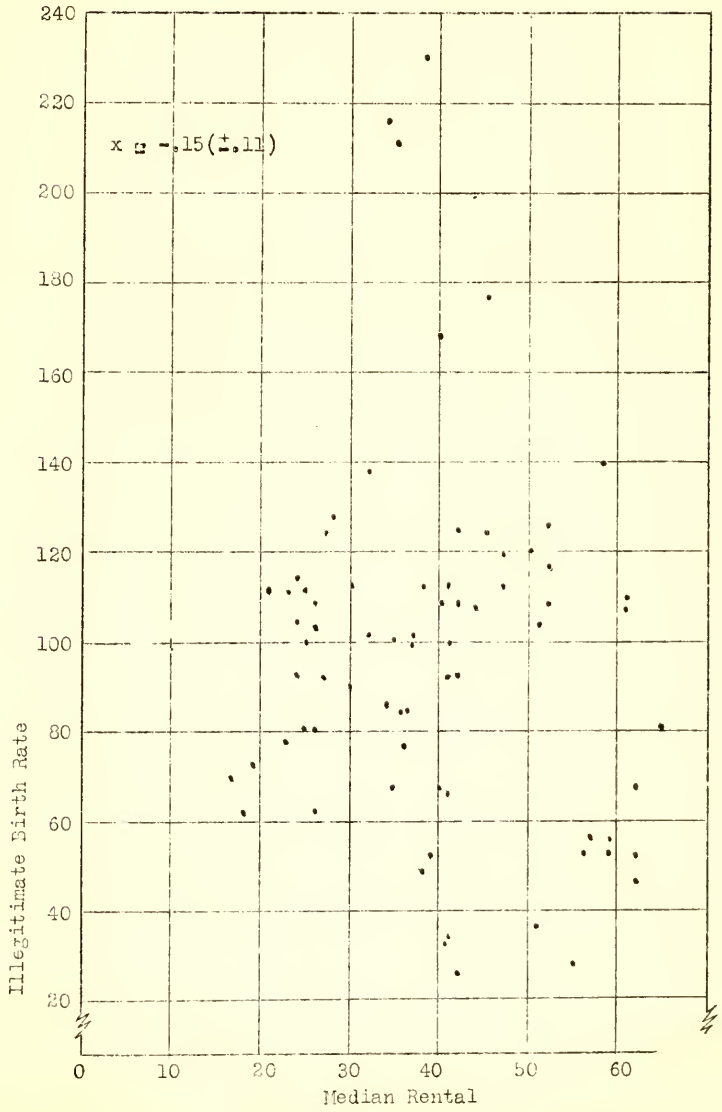


FIGURE 39

SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO HAD ATTENDED COLLEGE, AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1934 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS, WITH LINE OF REGRESSION SHOWN

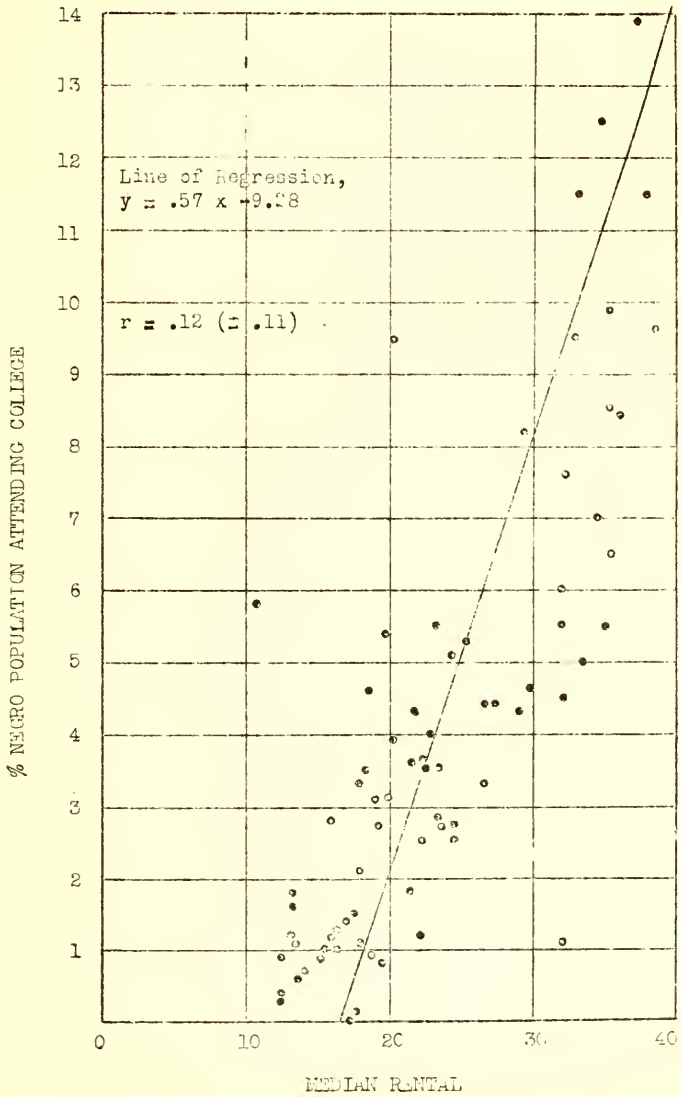


FIGURE 40

SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT FAMILIES LIVING LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THEIR 1934 ADDRESSES, AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1934, IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS, WITH LINE OF REGRESSION SHOWN

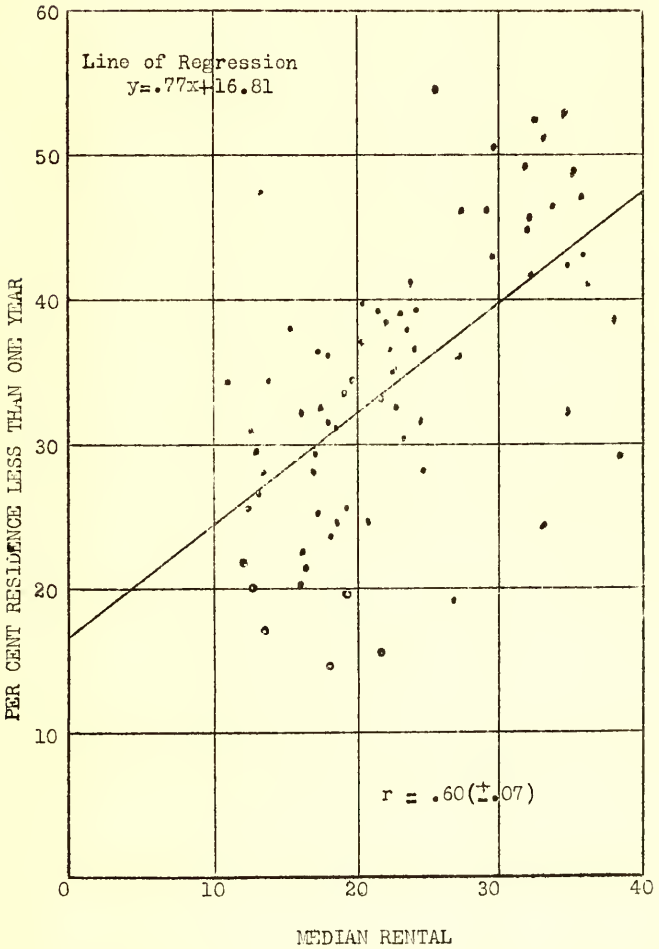


FIGURE 41

SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT FAMILIES LIVING LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THEIR 1934 ADDRESSES, AND POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE: 1934 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS, WITH LINE OF REGRESSION SHOWN

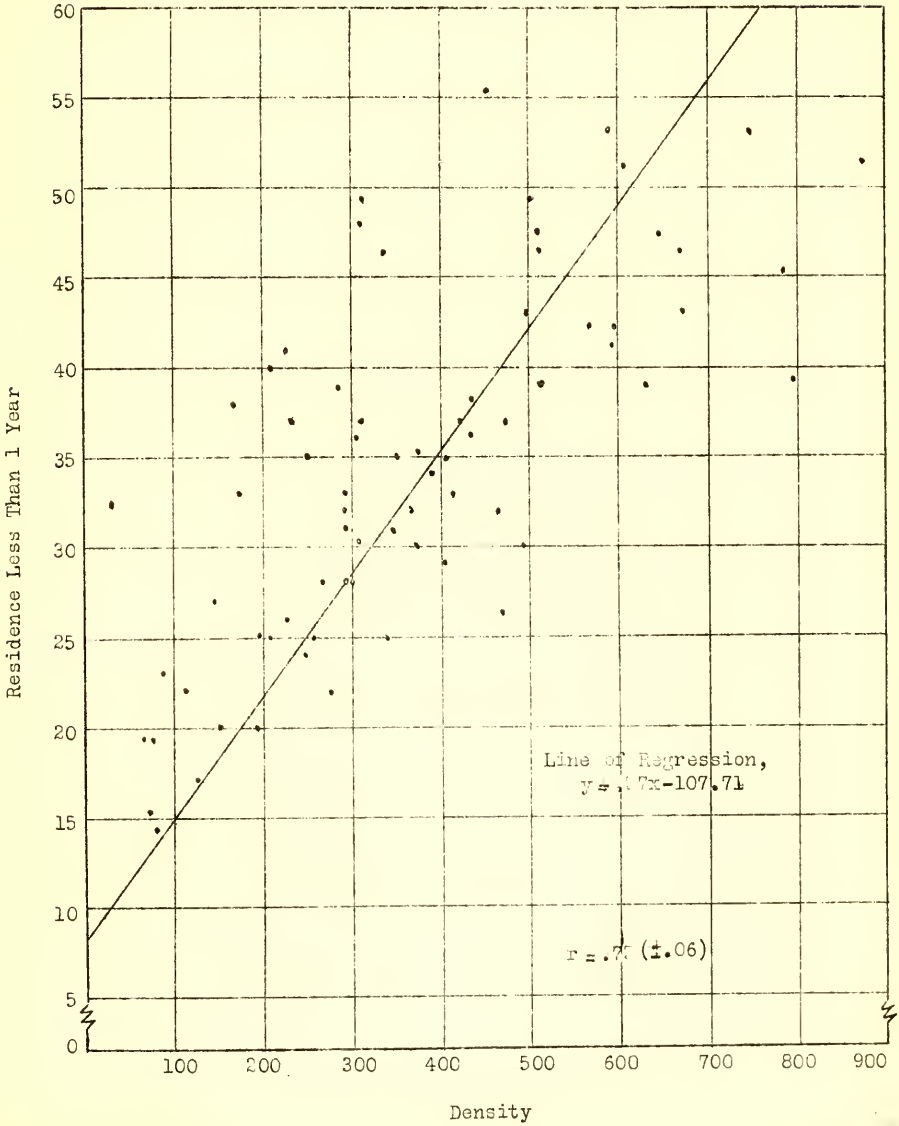
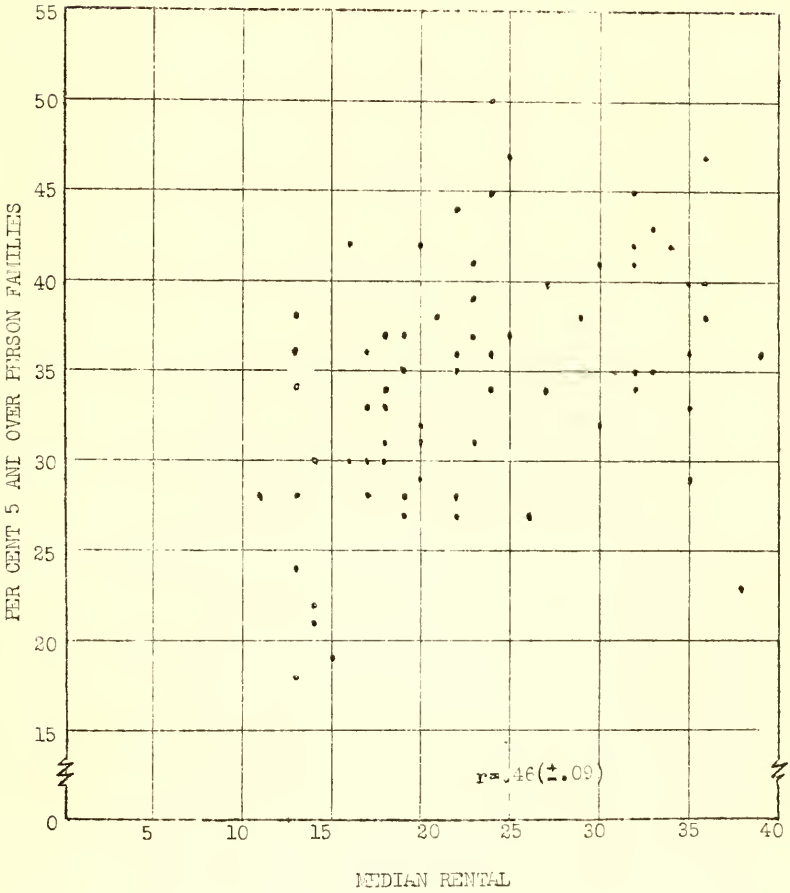


FIGURE 42

SCATTER DIAGRAM OF RELATION BETWEEN PER CENT FIVE AND OVER PERSON FAMILIES, AND EQUIVALENT MEDIAN RENTAL: 1934 IN THE 73 CENSUS TRACTS



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INDEX

Age distribution, by nativity, race, and sex, 195-197
Age - sex pyramids, of twenty-three Negro districts, 117-161
Area, ecological, 177,187; Englewood, 3, 160-161; "homeless man," 128; Lake Street, 1, 3, 116-119; Lilydale, 3, 156-157; "Loop," 162-164; Maxwell Street, 1, 3, 120-123, 186; Morgan Park, 3, 158-159; Woodlawn, 3, 154-155; See also "Black Belt"
Area with 50 per cent Negro population or over, 3
Areas, satellite, 156, 177, 179; types of, 179

Birth rate, 116-160
Birth rates, comparison of by race and nativity, 199-202; crude: in Negro census tracts, 15-17; illegitimate by districts, 116-160; Negro illegitimate; 105, 174, 176, 232-233
"Black Belt," 125-153, 167, 174, 177, 179, 180-185, 192; area comprising the, 167, 168; "best and worst" districts in, 179; disorganization in, 174, 177; population density of, 167; variables of disorganization in, 180-185
Burgess, Ernest W., 1, 162

Census statistics, basis of correlation coefficients, 1
Census tracts, demographic and statistical data on seventy-three, 1-114; twenty-three groupings of 114; with 50 per cent or more Negro population, 1, 3, 6, 7
Chicago Defender, news-stand circulation of, in Negro census tracts, 112;
Chicago, Negro population of, distribution by age and sex, 117-161
Chicago, population of, see Population
City expansion, processes of, 162
Correlations, basis of coefficients of, in this study, 2; between selected factors in Negro community, 227-242;
  demographic factors, 227;
  education, 228;
  illegitimate birth rate, 232;
  juvenile delinquency, 229-230
Crude birth rates, see Birth rates

Death rate, average crude, by districts, 116-160; comparison by race or nativity, 200, 202-203; in Negro census tracts, 18-20; relationship to median rental, 234, 236
Delinquency, male juvenile, 99-104; associations with selected factors, in seventy-three census tracts, 229-230, 237; by districts; 116-160, 173-176
Density of population, see Population
Disorganization, in Negro districts, 173-177; types of, 175
Districts, see Twenty-three districts of Negro community in Chicago
Dunham, H. W., 174
Dwelling units, by census tracts, 80-82; per cent unheated, 82; per cent vacant, 80-81

Ecological organization, of Chicago, 162-163; of Negro community, 177-188; of Negro community in relation to city, 163-166
Education, study of, by comparison of race and nativity, 207-212; by grade completed in school, 83-89; in Negro districts, 171-172; in seventy-three census tracts with 50 per cent Negro population and over, 83-98; See also Correlations

Families, study of Negro, by census tracts, 42-73; by districts, 116-160, 171; "doubled-up," 48-60; by length of residence, 63-75; by number of sub-heads, 48-60; quasi-, 61-62; by size of, 49-47; See also Rentals
Fertility rates, Negro, by census tracts, 26-27
Frazier, E. Franklin, 165-167, 186, 188

Gainful workers, female, 222, 224-226; male, 223; by race, 214; by sex in seventy-three census tracts, 110-111; social economic groupings of, 212-222

Hauser, P. M., 169-170
Housing, see Dwelling units; Families; Rentals

Illegitimate birth rate, Negro, 105, 174, 176, 232-233
Infant mortality rates, by census tracts, 21-23; by districts, 116-160, 170
Insanity rates, Negro, associations with selected factors in seventy-three census tracts, 231; by census tracts, 108-109; by districts, 116-160, 174, 176

Juvenile delinquency, 229; See also Delinquency

Lang, Richard O., 1, 228

Maps of the Negro community, by census tracts, 3, 10, 14, 20, 23, 60, 72, 77, 95, 102, 107; by districts, 168, 180-185, 187
Marital condition, by Negro districts, 117-160; comparison of, between racial groups, 203-207; statistical presentation for seventy-three census tracts, 28-41
Moses, Earl R., 163-166, 186
Movement, pattern of, by racial groups in Chicago, 192-193

Negro community, areas comprising, 1, 3, 164, 168; correlation between selected factors in, 227, 233; demographic factors, 227, 228; ecological organization of, 114-115; illegitimate birth rate, 232-233; insanity, 231; juvenile delinquency, 229; statistical description of, 1; See also Areas; Seventy-three census tracts; Twenty-three districts of the Negro community in Chicago
Newcomb, Charles S., 1

Occupational distribution, see Gainful workers

Population, Chicago, density by census tracts in Negro community, 8-10; composition of, 193-195; density by districts in Negro community, 116-160, 167; growth and history of, 189-195; pattern of movement by racial groups, 192-193; racial heterogeneity of, 189; sources of increase, 189-190; See also Age distribution; Birth rates
Population, Negro, distribution by grade completed in school, 83

Racial and nativity groups, comparison of demographic aspects of, 195-207; educational status of, 207-212; occupational status of, 212-226; pattern of movement of, 192-193; relationship between educational and occupational status of, 226
Rentals in seventy-three census tracts, families paying specified equivalent monthly, 74-79; 116-160; relationships with selected factors, 234-235

Seventy-three census tracts, average birth rate, 1928-1932, in, 15-17; average crude death rate, 1928-1932, in, 18-20; correlations of selected factors in, 227-242;

demographic aspects in, 167; families by size for all classes in, 42-46; fertility rates for the total population in, 26, 27; infant mortality, 1923-1933, in, 21-23; median age for Negro population in, 14; nativity of population by age, in, 4-5; percentage of Negro population living outside, 2; population density in, 8-10; rate of natural increase in, 24-25; sex ratio of total population for, 11; total population by age groups for, 12, 13; See also Census tracts; Dwelling units; Education; Families; Maps; Marital Condition; Rental

Sex ratios, Negro, 169; by nativity, 198-199

Social-economic groupings, by race or nativity, 212-225

Status, educational and occupational, racial comparison of, 207-217

Twenty-three districts of the Negro community, in Chicago, 114-188; census tracts comprising, 114-115; ecological organization of, 177-188; maps of, 168, 180-185, 187; relationship to total Chicago area, 163; social statistics of, 116-161

Vital statistics, see Birth rate; Death rate; Fertility rates; Marital condition

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*Items specified pp. 116-160, or pp. 117-161 appear on alternating pages only.

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